

'Israel has sited nuclear missiles'

WASHINGTON (R) — Israel has deployed a number of nuclear-tipped missiles in the Negev desert and the Golan Heights, according to the newsletter Aerospace daily. The influential publication, quoting unidentified sources, said the intermediate-range Jericho II missiles were mounted on erector trucks and supported by nuclear-hardened underground facilities. It added that the Jericho, which has a range thought to be about 700 kilometres, had been tested in northeast Iran in the 1970s, when Israel had a close relationship with the Shah. Israel is widely believed to have the capability to build nuclear weapons, but it has never admitted possessing or deploying any of the weapons. U.S. officials routinely refuse to answer questions on the subject.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Arab Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يوميات سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Volume 10 Number 2860

AMMAN, SATURDAY MAY 4, 1985, SHABAN 12, 1405

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

ETA blamed for Spanish resort bombs

ALICANTE, Spain (R) — Two small bombs exploded on beaches in the Spanish resort of Alicante Friday as Basque separatist guerrillas pursued their campaign against the tourism industry, police said. The devices, which went off near beachfront hotels, caused no damage or casualties. Two bombs exploded at Mediterranean resorts on Wednesday night and police said this was the start of a campaign by the Basque separatist group ETA to disrupt the tourist season.

'U.S. using Nazi chemical weapon'

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet news agency TASS said Friday a chemical weapon developed by the Nazis and tested on concentration camp prisoners was now in use by the U.S. army. TASS science news analyst Pyotr Nikolayev said the toxic agent "sarin" was one of several developed by German scientists during the war and intended for use against Hitler's enemies. After the German defeat, the developers of the chemical weapons found support in the United States, he said. "Collusion followed: the Nazi criminals turned over to U.S. specialists the technology for the production of toxic agents which most effectively killed prisoners of war," Nikolayev said.

Ortega arrives in Romania

BUCHAREST (AP) — President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua arrived for an official visit Friday, the state-run Agerpres news agency reported. Mr. Ortega came here from Bulgaria, the third stop of an East European tour that included the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. He last visited Romania in 1984, Agerpres said.

Epidemic reported in Stafford

STAFFORD, England (R) — The first major outbreak of "legionnaire's disease" in Britain was confirmed Friday after 27 people died in what doctors had been treating as a flu epidemic. A spokesman for Mid-Shropshire Health Authority in central England said 12 cases of the killer water-borne disease had been identified among the 27 dead and 70 infected. It was among the world's worst outbreaks of the disease, a form of pneumonia, since it was first recognised in the United States in 1976 when 29 war veterans, or legionnaires, died at a convention in Philadelphia.

France lifts curfew in New Caledonia

NOUMEA (R) — French authorities Friday lifted a night curfew in the troubled Pacific island territory of New Caledonia, saying the current calm made it unnecessary. France's special envoy Edgard Pisani imposed the curfew in January after the killing of militant Kanak (Melanesian) leader Eloi Machoro. His spokesman said it would be expected to be removed from Friday night in the capital, Noumea, and rural areas.

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Prospects for peace talks moving 'slowly, painfully,' Shultz says

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with USIA dispatches

AMMAN — Prospects for starting Arab-Israeli peace negotiations to solve the Middle East problem are increasing "slowly and painfully," U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Thursday.

The process of bringing about direct talks between Israel and the Arab states "is sort of inching along, slowly and painfully," he said. "It's difficult. But that's where we want to get."

In an interview with the CBS American television network, Mr. Shultz, however, denied that the United States has any plans for talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) "under present circumstances."

Mr. Shultz told CBS in Bonn that President Ronald Reagan has repeatedly stated "our conditions for talking with the PLO" — which include PLO recognition of Israel's "right to exist" and the acceptance of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 that call for an Israeli withdrawal from lands it occupied during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Shultz said "when the PLO meets these conditions, then we will be willing to talk with them, and not until."

The U.S. State Department said Tuesday that any agreement on the final status of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip "should receive the prior consent of the inhabitants of those territories."

"It is our view that there should be a Palestinian participation at every stage of the negotiating process," Mr. Shultz said.

State Department deputy spokesman Edward Djerejian said in Washington. "In addition, any agreement on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza should receive the prior consent of the inhabitants of those territories."

The first sentence of the spokesman's statement had been included in official statements of U.S. "Middle East policy for years. However, the second sentence was not part of the U.S. government's standard position recently — although a senior U.S. official said it is not entirely new."

Mr. Djerejian declined to respond directly to comments attributed to Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Sharaf in an interview published Thursday in the Washington Post.

"Peace cannot be imposed here," Mr. Sharaf was quoted as saying. He also charged that when Mr. Shultz "speaks about peace he only believes in the Israeli concept of peace, which means our surrender."

The Syrian foreign minister also reportedly charged that when special U.S. envoys travel to the Middle East, they try "to extract concessions from the Arab side without pressing Israel on anything substantive."

Mr. Djerejian told reporters "our goal is to explore the possibilities for the peace process, leading to direct negotiations between the Arabs and Israel. The ultimate goal is a comprehensive settlement."

"We can't really try to characterise the Syrian role in the peace process except to say that U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 apply on all fronts, including the Golan," the deputy spokesman said. "And a comprehensive peace must obviously include Syria."

"If you are asking whether the Syrians have expressed an interest in direct negotiations with Israel, the answer is no," he noted. "As you are aware, we believe that direct negotiations between Israel and Arabs are the only effective way to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

In an interview published in the Washington Post Wednesday, His Majesty King Hussein said the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11 is still alive and that it is up to the U.S. to bring it to fruition.

The King made it clear that Jordan was committed to the agreement and that it will reject any U.S. pressure to force PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to water down his organisation's role in proposed exploratory talks with Washington.

The King said he would closely question Mr. Shultz, who due here around the middle of this month, about what is perceived as a major new pro-Israel departure in U.S. Middle East policy, the Washington Post said.

Despite Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's failure to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation during his Middle East tour last month, the (Continued on page 3)

Bonn summit backs U.S. stand, urges high-level talks with East

BONN (Agencies) — Western leaders on Friday expressed their readiness to conduct a dialogue with the Soviet Union at a "high level" to resolve differences between East and West.

The call came from the leaders of the United States, West Germany, Britain, France, Japan, Canada and Italy at their annual economic summit conference here. In a political declaration issued on the second day of the summit heads of state or government also welcomed the resumption of nuclear missile and space arms talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, and endorsed Washington's position in the Geneva talks.

The seven top officials of the world's leading industrialised democracies called urgently on the Soviet Union to "act positively and constructively in order to achieve significant agreements" in Geneva.

Pledging determination to keep the peace and protect democratic

freedoms, the seven leaders said "we are prepared to pursue a high-level dialogue to deal with the profound differences dividing East and West."

The seven leaders said that on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, they looked back on the terrible suffering of the time and grieved for those who lost their lives "by acts of war or as victims of inhumanity, repression and tyranny."

"...We dedicate ourselves and our countries anew to the creation of a world in which all peoples enjoy the blessings of peace, of justice and of freedom from oppression, want and fear," they added.

The declaration said the seven summit states "deplore the division of Europe" and through their commitment to peace, freedom and democracy sought by peaceful means to lower the barriers which had arisen on the continent.

The summit leaders also pledged

their support for the reunification of both Germany and Korea.

"We look forward to a state of peace in Europe in which the German people will regain its unity through free self-determination," they said.

"And in Asia we earnestly hope that a political environment will be created which permits the parties to overcome the division of the Korean peninsula in freedom."

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told a press conference the declaration was an "encouraging start" for the summit and had been agreed without any disputes.

The statement made no reference to President Reagan's "Star Wars" research programme for a space-based defence system, but officials said it was due to be discussed by the leaders during two rounds of talks later Friday.

The "right" is outnumbered by the "left" in Bonn summit, page 4

Bomb explodes at French computer firm in Cologne

COLOGNE, West Germany (AP) — A bomb exploded before dawn Friday at a French firm that repairs computers for the West German army, causing considerable damage but injuring no one, police said. They suspected left-wing groups were responsible.

The bomb went off at 4:06 a.m. local time (0206 GMT) at the Telecommunication Radio-electroniques et Telephoniques (TRT) office on the south side of Cologne, police said.

The explosion caused about \$10,000 damage, Cologne police spokesman Alfons Selt said. He said the bomb had been placed on a windowsill in the rear of the building.

The attack came four days after a series of bombs exploded at other firms in Cologne and Düsseldorf. The left-wing Revolutionary Cells, an offshoot of the Red Army Faction, claimed

responsibility for those blasts and said they were to protest the world economic summit that started Thursday in Bonn.

There were no clues as to who had set Friday's bomb, but Selt said police think it was also the Revolutionary Cells. "We suspect it was set in connection with the summit," he said.

Monday's blasts went off within 10 minutes of each other at the Cologne offices of the chemical giant, Hoechst, and the metalworkers' employers association, and at a branch of the Deutsche Bank in Düsseldorf. Police said the blasts caused more than \$66,000 damage.

Defence installations and companies producing military equipment have been the target of several bomb attacks by ultra-leftist groups in West Germany in recent months.

No plans for Islamic peace force on Gulf front, Jawara says

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara has said there are no plans at present to station an Islamic peace force on the Gulf war front, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) said Friday.

It said proposals for such a move came from Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat at a meeting in Jeddah of an Islamic peace committee, seeking to end the four-and-a-half year old war between Iran and Iraq.

The committee, formed by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) in 1981, comprises Bangladesh, Gambia, Guinea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the PLO, Senegal, Turkey and OIC Secretary-General Sharifuddin Pirzada of Pakistan.

Mr. Jawara, who is also chairman of the committee, told a press conference in Jeddah Thursday night at the close of the two-day meeting: "We have not yet reached the stage of stationing such a force (on the border between Iran and Iraq.)"

Upon directives of the King and the Iraqi president, Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai held a meeting with Iraqi Vice President Taha Yassin Ramadan to discuss ways of further bolstering Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation, especially in economic and trade fields, Petra, said.

Beirut battles rage on amid deepening government crisis

BEIRUT (Agencies) — All but one of the crossings between mostly Christian east Beirut and the mainly Muslim west were closed Friday as snipers prevented most traffic from driving across the devastated city centre.

Motorists moving through the eastern part of the main museum crossing had to pass newly-erected barricade of sand piled three metres high on the road, eyewitnesses quoted by Reuters said. Militiamen of the predominantly Christian "Lebanese Forces" roamed nearby.

The other five crossings were closed after sporadic artillery, rocket and machine gun clashes along the "green line" dividing Beirut overnight and sniping Friday.

"The sand (barricade) is a preventive measure against military surprises from the other (western) side," an official of the "Lebanese Forces" militia told Reuters.

The "Lebanese Forces" have clashed regularly with fighters of the Shi'ite Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) on the green line since their leader Samir Geagea led them in revolt against President Amin Gemayel's alliance with Syria in March.

At least 24 people have died in militia fighting in Beirut since April 1, security sources say.

Warplanes streaked over the Lebanese capital at midday Friday. Local radio stations said they were Israeli jets filming war preparation by the militias.

The political atmosphere, strained by the cabinet's failure to meet Thursday, remained tense as politicians warned against attacks on west Beirut from the eastern sector.

Speaking to reporters, Education Minister Selim Hoss said military action against west Beirut by Christian army troops from the east would be suicidal and set off what he called total war.

He said: "It would be the bullet of mercy for the army."

Amal leader Nabih Berri has accused Christian army commander Michel Aoun of issuing an

"Such a proposal could be discussed after the two warring parties agree on a truce and a halt to fighting," SPA quoted him as saying.

King pays visit to Iraq

His Majesty King Hussein paid a working visit on Thursday to Baghdad where he met with President Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi government leaders.

The King and the Iraqi president made a general review of the situation in the Arab region and developments in the regional and international arenas, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

It said that President Hussein briefed the King on the situation along the Iraq-Iran front and reaffirmed his country's capability to repel any future Iranian aggression on Iraqi territory.

King Hussein paid tribute to the heroic stand of the Iraqi armed forces and their struggle to defend Arab soil, Petra said.

Upon directives of the King and the Iraqi president, Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai held a meeting with Iraqi Vice President Taha Yassin Ramadan to discuss ways of further bolstering Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation, especially in economic and trade fields, Petra, said.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force and Jordan's ambassador to Iraq.

The Iraqi side was attended by Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, Chief of the President's office Ahmad Hussein, Minister of Trade Hassan Ali, Minister of Information Latif Nasif Jassem and Iraq's ambassador to Jordan.

The president and senior Iraqi officials were at the airport to meet and to bid farewell to the King and the Jordanian delegation which returned to Amman Thursday.

Turkey protests against attack on tanker, page 2

Tindemans leaves Mideast after talks in Riyadh, Amman and Cairo

CAIRO (Agencies) — Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans left for home Friday after a three-nation Middle East tour which included Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt.

The Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) said Mr. Tindemans arrived in Cairo Thursday night and met his Egyptian counterpart, Esmat Abdul Meguid. It did not give details of the talks, but reports have said that Mr. Tindemans' visit to the region was aimed at securing first-hand information on the latest developments in the Middle East.

In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, he held talks with King Fahd and in Amman he was received by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. He also held talks with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri.

In Amman, Mr. Tindemans said he would urge fellow members of the European Community (EC) to support Jordanian-Palestinian efforts for peace in the Middle East.

"The worst thing that could happen is passivity, that nothing is done," the Belgian foreign minister said.

He told the Al Rai newspaper that Belgium supports the Jordanian-Palestinian accord of Feb. 11 and encourages all initiatives and talks that might lead to a comprehensive solution to the problem.

Mr. Tindemans said that all concerned parties to the Arab-Israeli struggle must take positive steps in the direction of peace.

In answer to a question on the possibility of convening an international conference, he said that all efforts and steps taken in this direction were "very constructive and if those efforts fail to convene such a conference the alternative will be a political impasse that might reflect negatively on the present situation."

On the EC countries' stand vis-a-vis the Arab cause, Mr. Tindemans said that the EC foreign affairs committee has recommended, during its session held last Monday in Brussels, that more efforts be put for peace in Lebanon and the Middle East.

He said that the Belgian delegation will convey to EC Chairman Giulio Andreotti the situation in the area and will urge all EC countries to enhance their efforts towards the achievement of peace in the area.

Earlier on Thursday King Hussein described the EC support for the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) an important step in the direction of a just and durable Middle East peace.

King Hussein, during his talks with Mr. Tindemans, praised the EC statement issued in Brussels, welcoming the accord and he emphasised that it was designed to bring about a just settlement and stability to the Middle East.

King Hussein briefed the Belgian minister on recent Jordanian contacts with the United States on a peaceful settlement, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The audience at the Royal Court on Thursday was attended by Mr. Masri and the delegation accompanying Mr. Tindemans.

Mr. Tindemans earlier met with Crown Prince Hassan with whom he reviewed Middle East affairs in general and the situation in the occupied Arab territories in particular, Petra, said. It said that they also discussed Belgian-Jordanian relations.

During his two-day visit to Jordan, Mr. Tindemans held talks with Mr. Masri with whom he also reviewed ways aimed at bolstering bilateral cooperation. The two ministers discussed the Middle East question, and Mr. Masri briefed the Belgian minister on the Jordan-PLO accord, which, he said, is based on the principle of exchanging land for peace in accordance with U.N. resolutions and in harmony with the principles of international justice, Petra said.



Two militiamen of the Shi'ite Amal movement peek at fighters of the "Lebanese Forces" from the inside of a cargo container, protected by sandbags and earth-filled oil drum Friday at Beirut's "greenline" (AP wirephoto)

Poland expels 2 U.S. diplomats

WARSAW (R) — Poland has expelled two U.S. diplomats whom it said took part in a May Day demonstration by supporters of the banned trade union Solidarity, the U.S. embassy said Friday.

A spokesman said the U.S. charge d'affaires was called to the Foreign Ministry and told that First Secretary William Hardwood and David Hopper, the U.S. consul in the southern city of Krakow, were given a week to leave the country.

The embassy has denied the accusations against the two men and the State Department protested Thursday against their treatment by police after they were detained at the Nowa Huta steel mill near Krakow.

Diplomatic sources said the move, coming after a U.S. military attaché was accused of spying and told to leave in February, was expected to plunge Polish-U.S. relations to a new low.

An aide to government spokesman Jerzy Urban said he could not confirm the expulsions.

Envoy-designate hopes to 'rebuild' U.S. role in U.N.

WASHINGTON (USIA) — General Vernon Walters, ambassador at large and President Reagan's nominee to be U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, says he hopes "to rebuild some of the majorities" that the United States and like-minded countries used to have in the world organisation.

Another goal, he told a Senate panel on Wednesday, is to achieve at the world body a "better understanding of the United States."

Gen. Walters said that "a great deal could be done to obtain more positive voting" at the United Nations.

If confirmed by the Senate, expected soon, Gen. Walters would replace as the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick, who has retired to private life.

Gen. Walters, whose long experience and qualifications received warm bipartisan praise from key members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the biggest problems the United States faces at the United Nations are regional voting blocs and "the tremendous hostility to Israel."

Gen. Walters restated the strong U.S. support for Israel and expressed support for "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," which he said could best be achieved through direct diplomatic contact with Israel.

Asked about the value of U.N. affiliated agencies, Gen. Walters spoke highly of the International Atomic Energy Agency and work the United Nations has done in refugee relief and assistance.

U.N. peacekeeping forces have had both successes and failures, he said, but he pointed out that the concept of international peacekeeping forces is historically relatively new and that the effort must continue.

He stressed the importance of the world organisation and pledged to do his best to improve the possibility of moving the United Nations closer to the ideals promulgated at its founding in 1945.

Gen. Walters has served directly under Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Nixon.

Ireland: UNIFIL must be allowed to fulfil role

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald has said U.N. troops in southern Lebanon must be free to operate without interference from other forces after the completion of Israel's withdrawal next month.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who was alluding to the possibility that Israeli-supported Lebanese militia might continue to operate in the region, was briefing reporters after an 80 minute meeting with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

He said the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which includes an Irish contingent of about 730 men, was a major topic of discussion with the secretary-general.

"If UNIFIL is not allowed to fulfil its role in the area north of the [Israeli] border without interference by other forces in that area, the situation could become very difficult indeed," the prime minister said.

The best solution from the point of view of Israel and everyone else would be to allow UNIFIL to fulfil its role, he added. "If it operates in that area it would be likely that the Israeli position would be well-protected. I doubt if there'd be any attempt — and I don't see why there should be — by the various groups, mainly Shi'ite, further north to engage in hostilities against Israel once the Israeli troops have withdrawn to Israel. We would provide the necessary buffer-zone support to prevent that," he said.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the Israeli withdrawal itself had been marked by incidents that "disturb us greatly", adding that Irish troops had been fired on from an Israeli army post in the past two or three days.

"We find this difficult to under-

stand, and to accept," he said.

Asked by a reporter whether Ireland might withdraw its UNIFIL contingent if the force was unable to operate without hindrance, he said he hoped such circumstances would not arise. Any action would be taken in conjunction with other troop-contributing countries.

France's U.N. representative Thursday night conferred with Mr. Perez de Cuellar to express concern over the plight of the civilian population of Southern Lebanon.

Ambassador Claude de Kemouria later told reporters France was ready to "help in any humanitarian field".

Mr. De Kemouria said he had been instructed to see the U.N. chief by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, and noted that the Lebanon situation had been the subject of a debate Thursday in the French National Assembly. "The French government and public opinion in my country is extremely upset about the situation in Lebanon, particularly when it comes to the big drama concerning the civilian population," he said.

The secretary-general, who Wednesday issued an appeal on behalf of Lebanese civilians of all denominations, was "extremely preoccupied by this situation," the ambassador added.

Mr. De Kemouria said the secretary-general "paid a very strong homage" to the UNIFIL and its French contingent, as well as the force's acting commander, General Jean Pons de France.

In Paris, France's Roman Catholic bishops appealed Thursday for an end to the "horrifying massacres" of Christians in southern Lebanon.

"Is the West going to remain silent?" They asked in a statement. "Are people going to stand by and watch the destruction of a nation that up to now has been an example of fellowship and brotherhood?"

Tens of thousands of Lebanese Christians have fled their homes near the southern port of Sidon after opposition militias overran their villages, in some cases looting and destroying Christian homes.

Dozens of Christians have died in the latest sectarian fighting. French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas said Thursday France is in permanent contact with the Lebanese government concerning the crisis in the south of the country, but so far it has received no official request for help.

Mr. Dumas said in a television interview he had received assurances from Mr. Perez de Cuellar that he would do all he could to deal with humanitarian problems in southern Lebanon.

"On the political level the situation is much more complicated... for the moment the (Lebanese) government, with which I am in permanent contact, has made no official request," he said.

French officials said Mr. Dumas, who visited Beirut last week, had conferred with the secretary-general by telephone Wednesday. France has the largest contingent of 1,500 men in a 5,600-strong U.N. peacekeeping force in South Lebanon, whose mandate was extended for six months on April 18.



QUEEN RETURNS: His Majesty King Hussein meets Her Majesty Queen Noor upon her arrival at Amman Airport Thursday at the end of a three-week speaking tour in the United States. Also present are Princess Basma and Princess Alia. (Petra-photo)

Turkey protests against tanker attack

ANKARA (R) — Turkey said Friday it has protested to Iraq over a Gulf war missile attack on a Turkish oil tanker and said the ship was outside the Iraqi-declared war zone when it was hit.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Turkish Ambassador in Baghdad had made a verbal protest to the Iraqi Foreign Ministry.

The tanker, Burak-M, was hit 70 miles off Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal, shortly after it had loaded Iranian oil early on Wednesday. The owners said damage was slight and no one was injured.

"The attack on the Turkish tanker is a breach of free circulation outside the restricted zone," the spokesman said, referring to the war zone Iraq has declared, which extends some 50 miles south of Kharg.

Turkey is neutral in the 55-month-old war between Iran and Iraq.

Gulf shipping officials in Bahrain said Thursday two oil tankers came under attack in the Gulf north of Qatar and at least one was left blazing.

They said a Liberian tanker, the 20,085-ton Nordic Trader, was badly damaged and on fire and a Japanese crude oil carrier, the 117,596-ton Japan Aster, had also come under air attack.

Both attacks occurred Thursday morning in a zone where Iranian aircraft have been previously held responsible for hitting merchant ships.

The sources said 18 seamen had been taken off the Nordic Trader by a fishing boat, while the ship's chief engineer and some crew stayed on board to fight the fire. At least one man on board was reported hurt.

A U.S. Navy vessel was alongside the Nordic Trader, owned by Swire Pacific Offshore Services Ltd. of Hong Kong, and salvage tugs were reported nearby.

Some sources said the Japan Aster had also been hit, although other reports said the vessel, which sailed from the main Saudi oil terminal of Ras Tanunrah Thursday morning, had escaped with a near miss.

The Japan Aster, owned by the Japan Line Limited of Tokyo, took on a part load of 482,000

barrels of Arabian heavy crude oil at Ras Tanunrah. It had previously called at two offshore oil terminals in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the sources said. Both ships were attacked in the same area, some 40 miles north-east of Qatar's northern tip.

The sources said the attacks looked like Iranian retaliation for an apparent Iraqi attack Wednesday on the 71,780-ton Turkish tanker Burak M, which had just loaded crude at the main Iranian oil terminal of Kharg Island.

Wednesday's incident was the 24th confirmed strike this year on merchant shipping by either side in the Iraq-Iran war.

There were no casualties aboard the Burak M, which shipping officials said was hit by a French-made Exocet missile, and it arrived under its own steam Thursday at Dubai in the UAE.

It's captain told Reuters that Dubai dock officials found damage to the ship was not bad enough to warrant attention in the yard and it would carry on to the UAE port of Fujairah, outside the Gulf, for repairs.

Royal Decree approves Passport Law amendment

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving an amendment to the Passport Law.

The amendment specifies categories of people entitled for special passports, specifies a JD 10 fee for the issuance and renewal of such passports and amends the

period of validity for normal passports from three years to five years.

The amendment specifies a JD 20 fee for the issuance and renewal of normal passports and JD 60 for the issuance of passports to replace lost ones.

West Bank Arabs hold violent demonstrations against Israeli practices

AMMAN (Agencies) — The occupied West Bank Thursday witnessed violent demonstrations in protest against Israeli settlers' practices in Arab areas.

Israel Radio was quoted as saying that the Arab citizens threw stones at Israeli vehicles at Jalazon Refugee Camp near Ramallah and that at least one Israeli settler was injured in the attack.

The authorities immediately clamped a curfew on the camp and carried out a search campaign, according to the radio.

It said that the Israeli forces also

blocked several roads in the West Bank in a bid to find the attackers.

According to the Al Quds Arabic daily published in Jerusalem, the cities of Ramallah and Al Birah witnessed further violence when Israeli settlers stormed the central market place to hold religious prayers there followed by a march in the streets in defiance of the Arab inhabitants.

In another development, Israeli settlers fired automatic weapons on an Arab driver near Al Arab Refugee Camp injuring him in the head.

Jordanian envoy, Klibi discuss Israeli settlements

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan's ambassador to Tunis and its permanent representative at the Arab League discussed with the League's Secretary General Chadi Klibi the outcome of an international seminar on Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories which was held in Washington lately.

They also discussed a programme for the seven nation committee that has been entrusted with following up efforts to end Iran-Iraq war and which is exp-

ected to visit London, Moscow and Washington soon.

The Arab League Secretariat is currently making contacts for the committee to meet President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and other U.S. administration officials to discuss the issue.

During the meeting, Mr. Nimer and Mr. Klibi exchanged views about the resolutions issued by the Arab League Council's recent session concerning diplomatic efforts to bring peace to Lebanon.

Arab energy conference to open in Algiers today

TUNIS (R) — Arab energy and oil ministers are due to attend a major Arab energy conference in Algiers starting on Saturday to discuss world energy resources and demand.

The five-day conference, held every three years, comes as the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) strives to maintain its self-imposed 16 million barrel per day (BPD) production ceiling to try to shore up prices.

The conference, the third to be held, will be attended by more than 500 leading oil and energy experts and officials representing national, regional and international bodies.

It will follow the 34th ordinary session of the Ministerial Council of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) on Friday, originally due to be held in Baghdad on April 27, but whose venue was moved to Algiers.

OAPEC Secretary-General Ali Attiga said in an interview with the Algerian News Agency (APS) that the Arab energy conference would concentrate on four main themes — Energy sources, energy demand, petroleum products and gas, and issues such as cooperation with the rest of the world and investment.

Mr. Attiga said that solar energy offered real development possibilities but required real inter-Arab coordination at all levels from pilot projects to commercial exploitation.

He said that since the last conference was held in Doha, progress had been made in rationalising energy consumption so that funds could be channelled into research by new sources.

A total of 105 papers are to be presented and the conference is to be addressed by Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi.

Israel to send Lebanese refugees by sea to Beirut

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel is preparing to send hundreds of Lebanese refugees by sea to Beirut from the Israeli port of Haifa, a military source said Friday.

The source said they would arrive in Haifa by land from Marjayoun and Jezzine in South Lebanon and would be put aboard a Lebanese vessel.

Most of the refugees are Christians who fled the Kharroub region north of Sidon when it was captured by Druze militiamen.

A senior Israeli official told Reuters this week that Israel feared the influx of refugees might cause instability in the security zone the Israelis are establishing on the Lebanese side of the border.

More than 340 people were killed by violence in Lebanon last month, most of them in sectarian fighting around the southern port city of Sidon, security, hospital and militia sources said.

Battles that pitted Falangist fig-

ures against opposition militias Palestinians near Sidon killed 126 people, bringing the death toll there to 157 during six weeks of fighting from March 18.

Fifty-six people were killed when Druze-led forces captured the Iqlim Al Kharroub region north of Sidon, the sources said.

Israeli troops and their militia allies killed 32 people in South Lebanon, while resistance fighters killed six Israeli soldiers and 19 people accused of collaboration with Israel. Three people died in suicide car bomb attacks on the Israelis.

An Israeli air-raid on a Palestinian commando base in hills near Beirut killed four people. One died when Palestinian groups clashed in a refugee camp just south of the capital.

Fighting between Falangist and opposition forces killed 19 people in Beirut and nearby mountains, and 38 were killed in west Beirut battles between rival militias.

Israelis reinforce Lebanon border

This story was submitted to the Israeli military censor, who made significant deletions.

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli army engineers are digging a deep ditch along the Lebanese border to prevent suicide car-bombers from crashing into the border fence, military sources said Friday.

They have also reinforced the border with spot lights and electronic warning fences, said the sources who were not identified in keeping with military regulations.

The ditches are part of a general reinforcement of the 85-kilometre-long border. Other security measures include new watchtowers and floodlights, an increased Israeli guard and an improved electronic warning system.

Sister of Iranian president defects to Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — The sister of Iranian President Ali Khamenei has said here she and her five children had fled Iran to join her husband in Baghdad.

Badri Khamenei, whose remarks in Farsi were translated into Arabic by a ministry interpreter, said the son of Iranian Revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Ahmad, had also fled to Iraq, fearing he would join her husband in Iraq.

"I told Ahmad the current regime in Iran is worse than that of the Shah because the Shah allowed our family to join your father (Khomeini) when he was expelled to Iraq more than 20 years ago," she said.

She added that she knew her defection would embarrass her brother and "some might say he received help from him to defect to Iraq."

"Although he could not help me to get a passport, he was good to me and at least he tried to

comfort me... I realise his position," she said.

She arrived in Iraq with three of her children, Sa'aida, 15, Farida, 14, and four-year-old Ihsan. The other children, Mahmoud, 22, and Wahida, 18, said they were arrested two months ago while trying to leave Mashad in northern Iran for Tehran, interrogated about their plans to go to Iraq and released against bail of one million riyals (\$10,000).

Tehrani, a student of Khomeini and close friend of his late son Mustafa, was a member of the Experts Assembly that drew up a new Iranian constitution after the 1979 Islamic Revolution.

Described by Iraqi media as a close aide of Khomeini until about a year after the revolution, Tehrani, a thin, white-bearded man, opposed Iranian leaders on a number issues, including continuation of the Gulf war.

"Although he could not help me to get a passport, he was good to me and at least he tried to

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	21:00	News Summary
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Prince Hassan praises stand of Arab workers under occupation

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has hailed the steadfastness of Arab labourers in the occupied Arab territories and their stand against Israeli oppression and arbitrary measures which aim to evict them from their homeland.

The Crown Prince was addressing Jordanian workers at a rally held at the Palace of Culture on May 1 to mark 'International Labour Day'.

In his inauguration speech, the Crown Prince, who deputised for His Majesty King Hussein, said: "I praise Arab workers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip for their heroic stand in the face of oppressive measures against them."

He called on Arab countries to contribute to an integral scheme to support Arab residents in the occupied territories. He said that the plan aims to build a national economy for the West Bank in order to counteract the dominant Israeli economy. "Israel's policy is to contain the Palestinian economy," the Crown Prince pointed out.

Regarding Jordan's experience in the labour movement, Prince Hassan said: "Our development plans are basically based on an essential element and that is the Jordanian citizen; as King Hussein always says the human being is our treasure."

In his speech, the Crown Prince reiterated his call for forming an international fund for labour compensation which he said would maintain good ties between countries exchanging manpower. He had earlier called for such a fund during an international labour conference in 1977.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Haj Hassan earlier delivered a speech in which he hailed the existing brotherly ties between workers and employers and the role they both play as partners in development.

"The cooperation between workers and employers has moved Jordan from a developing country into horizons which incorporate sincere work towards self-sufficiency and social welfare," Mr. Haj Hassan said.

He also pointed out the productive character of Jordanian workers which, he said, has earned them high esteem amongst workers of several Arab and foreign countries.

Jordan's presence at regional and international labour conferences has always been characterised by effectiveness and positive impacts, he added.

The minister emphasised his ministry's aim to provide citizens with suitable working conditions through modernising labour legislation to cope with the social and economic development. Mr. Haj Hassan also highlighted the social security law which he said embodies the principles of integration, solidarity, justice and social welfare for the Jordanian worker.

He concluded his speech by reiterating that the government would further support workers.

In his speech, General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GJTU) General Secretary Samir Qardan emphasised that Jordan's labour "embodies Jordanian loyalty and belonging, and Islamic thoughts and humanitarian landmarks."

Mr. Qardan called for the early issuance of the new labour law and said that this law must meet with the civilisation progress Jordan is currently witnessing and must contain all labourers' rights in all dimensions and to implement complete health insurance.

Mr. Qardan also requested that the GJTU be allowed to participate in the work of employment offices and the administrative field relevant to workers.

At the end of the rally, the Crown Prince distributed medals and prizes to leading unionists and workers for their achievements in the labour field.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree endorses sea transport protocol

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the marine agreement signed between Jordan and Egypt. The agreement regulates cooperation between the two countries in the field of sea transport.

Decree approves JMA amendment

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving an amendment to the Jordan Medical Association (JMA) law. Another decree approved the regulations for the organisation of cities and villages and the construction code.

Kayed repeals seatbelt regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed has issued regulations cancelling previous regulations regarding the use of seatbelts by drivers and front seat passengers within the boundaries of municipal and village councils.

Ra'd, Majda open charity bazaar today

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Her Highness Princess Majda will Saturday patronise the first annual bazaar organised by the Friends of the Handicapped Society. The bazaar, which will be held at the University of Jordan sports hall, runs for four days.

Man kills two in family dispute

MAFRAQ (J.T.) — A 35-year-old man Thursday killed a boy of 16 and the boy's mother aged 50 years, according to a report in the Al Ra'i Arabic newspaper Friday. The report said the killing, in which two other persons were injured, arose because of a dispute between two families. The injured were rushed to Mafraq Hospital, one of them with serious injuries.

Ministry urges inoculation of cattle

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture has requested cattle breeders to inoculate their cattle against cattle plague which has afflicted livestock in neighbouring countries. The ministry urged breeders to visit veterinary health department all over the country to obtain free inoculations for their stock.

Health delegation attends WHO meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian delegation is in Geneva to take part in the 38th meeting of the World Health Organisation (WHO) which opened Friday. The delegation is led by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh who said that the meeting will tackle health issues of concern to WHO and coordination among member countries in health services and combating infectious diseases.

Beirut battles rage on

(Continued from page 1)

order of the day demanding that troops be "on the alert" without clearing it with the military council, the army's governing body. Mr. Berr, leader of the 'Amal' militia waging a guerrilla war against Israeli occupation troops in South Lebanon, also criticised a

slight thaw in previously cool relations between Mr. Gemayel and Dr. Geagea.

"The fighters who defeated Israel will without doubt beat these creatures (the 'forces'), who are headed by those who have hoisted themselves up to the presidency," he said.

Slow moves in prospects for talks — Shultz

(Continued from page 1)

King insisted that "nothing is final" and "the dialogue is ongoing," the newspaper said.

The current U.S. diplomatic moves in the area stem from the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO agreement to work together towards peace with Israel in exchange for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories — a principle embodied in U.N. Resolution 242.

Responding to the King's interview in the Washington Post, Mr. Djerejian said the United States has not changed its interpretation of Resolution 242, which outlines a peace settlement to the Palestinian question. "We still believe it applies to all fronts and that it provides the basis for negotiations on the principle of the exchange of territory for peace," he said.

He noted that President Reagan, said on Sept. 1, 1982 that the U.S. view of the extent to which Israel should be asked to give up territory will be heavily affected by the extent of true peace and normalisation and the security arrangements offered in return.

In the interview, the King said that apparently Mr. Shultz in a recent speech had changed the U.S. interpretation of the U.N. resolution.

The State Department deputy spokesman told reporters he had no specific comments on the New York Times interview with King Hussein, who said the United States

had turned down a request to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a prelude to reviving Middle East peace talks.

Mr. Djerejian said Mr. Murphy "found his discussions with both Israeli and Arab leaders to be very useful," and that he would not comment on the substance of Mr. Murphy's discussions.

He said it would be speculative to address questions of detail because "these are things that should be decided in the ongoing process of peace talks."

On the issue of Palestinian self-determination, Mr. Djerejian said: "The United States will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state the reform cannot support the definition of self-determination."

As stated in the Reagan plan of Sept. 1, 1982, "the United States will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, and will not support annexation or permanent control by Israel... it is the firm view of the United States the self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan offers the best chance for a durable, just and lasting peace."

Former U.S. Under-Secretary of State Philip Habib Tuesday



His Majesty King Hussein assumes his duties as ruler of the Kingdom of Jordan on May 2, 1953 (J.T. file photo)

Jordan marks 32nd anniversary of King Hussein's assumption of power

AMMAN (Petra) — Thursday, May 2nd marked the 32nd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's assumption of his constitutional powers.

The King received cables of good wishes from Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, senior government officials and representatives of public and private organisations in the country. They wished the King further success in his leadership of the Jordanian people towards more prosperity.

Since assuming his duties in 1953, King Hussein has devoted himself to serving his country and the Arab nation and his relentless efforts have been rewarded by the achievements of development and

progress in Jordan.

Under King Hussein Jordan has won world-wide respect and has enjoyed a period of stability and security which has further contributed towards its progress and development. His moderate and wise leadership enhanced Jordan's credibility world-wide and helped to bolster Jordan's relations with world nations.

On the domestic front, King Hussein has succeeded in providing Jordan with the means to ensure strength and development in the economic, scientific and social fields.

In true commitment to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt, King Hussein has worked hard to strengthen the Jordanian Armed

Forces to enable them to defend the nation and has been striving to establish Arab solidarity by trying to remove inter-Arab differences and by unifying Arab ranks in the face of common dangers.

Jordan's endeavours to help Iraq repel aggression and to enable the Palestinians to regain their rights in their homeland are exemplary. The recent accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11, between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, stands out as a primary example of King Hussein's concern regarding the Palestinians and their destiny and also displays his endeavours and relentless efforts to bring about a just and durable peace in the Middle East region.

Littoral states to discuss area of Red Sea

AQABA (Petra) — A two-day seminar on scientific cooperation between Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt will open in Aqaba Saturday. The seminar, expected to be attended by experts and specialists from the three countries is designed to discuss means of developing the northern zone of the Red Sea.

Several working papers on the subject and on coordination among the concerned parties in investment and developing the resources of the Red Sea are expected to be discussed during the meeting.

The papers will focus attention on ways to attract people to the areas surrounding the Red Sea, the social and environmental development of the region and issues connected with power, communications and transport between Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia in the Red Sea region.

Informed sources here said that working papers by marine science stations in the three countries will tackle industrial and agricultural matters planning the exploitation of water resources as well as fishing industries in Sinai, the Gulf of Aqaba and the other areas on the Red Sea coast.

King to address NAAA convention via satellite today

WASHINGTON (USIS) — His Majesty King Hussein and U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost will Saturday address the 13th annual convention of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA).

King Hussein will address the meeting via a live satellite television link from Amman.

King Hussein's telecast is expected to discuss the Middle East peace process and Arab-U.S. relations.

Mr. Armacost, the highest ranking U.S. official ever to address the NAAA, is scheduled to deliver a pre-luncheon address on the same day. No topic has been announced for Mr. Armacost.

This year's NAAA convention included meetings between members of congress and the association to discuss Arab-American concerns. House Majority leader Jim Wright told a gathering of NAAA members that Israel and the Palestinians should not wait for each other to move

towards peace. "Not in all history of mankind has peace been found by those who said 'let them go first'. So it would not be unreasonable to suggest that somehow there be a mutual acceptance of that which is most heartfelt," he said.

The three-day NAAA meetings will include speeches by leading members of the Arab-American community, Reagan Administration officials and members of congress. Several discussion panels and workshops will also be held focusing on U.S.-Arab relations, the Middle East peace process and the situation in the occupied territories. The agenda also includes talks on the crisis in South Lebanon.

Islamic scholars prepare for Al al Bait conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The fourth annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al-Bait Foundation) is due to open in Amman Monday under Royal patronage.

Altogether, 120 scholars from Arab and Islamic countries are expected to take part in the four-day conference whose first session will be held under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The delegates will review the foundation's achievements to be presented in the annual report, and will inspect samples of analytical indexes pertaining to Isl-

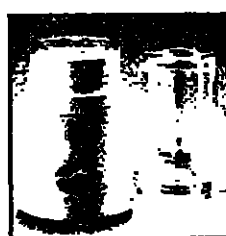
amic economy and other works which have so far been prepared. In their first session the delegates will make a general review of the 'Islamic encyclopedia, a booklet summing up the works of the foundation's third conference, another about the contemporary economic and social conditions in the Islamic World and a guidebook to Islamic manuscripts.

Several subcommittees will discuss a number of projects drawn up by the preparatory committee. The closing session will be held on Thursday evening when the final reports will be read out to the delegates.

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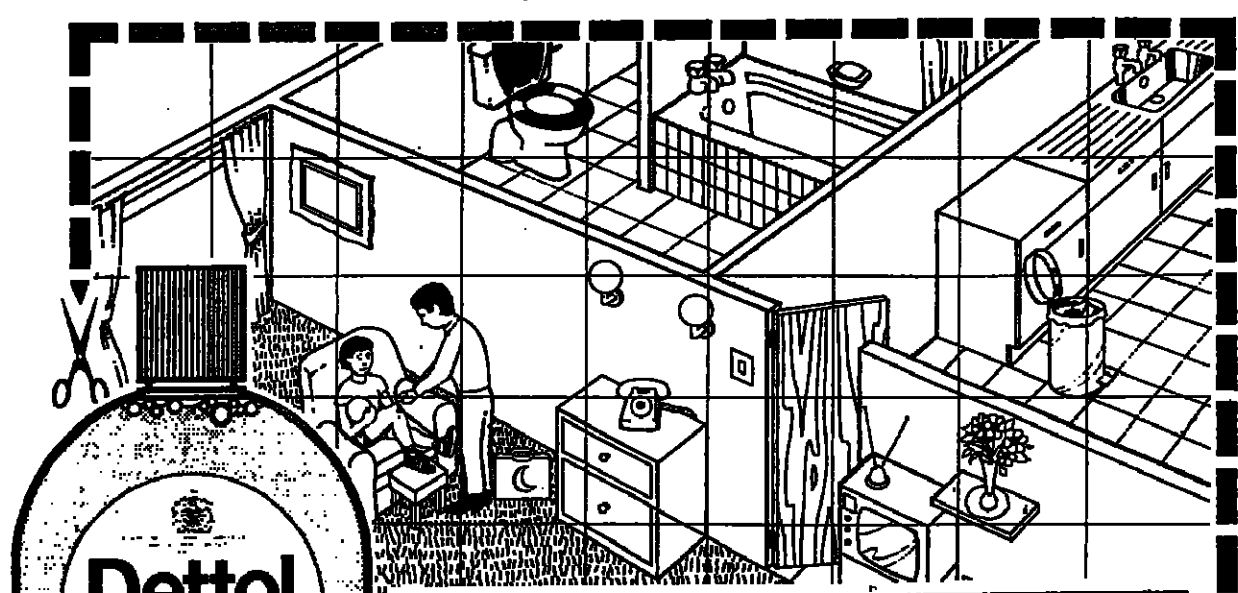
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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Lebanon faces conspiracy

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS in Lebanon point to a serious conspiracy being hatched behind the scenes for the partition of that country. The events, coupled with a recent statement by Lebanese Minister Joseph Al Hashem about the need for partitioning the country and also moves by France and the United States to end what is termed as the "Christian issue" of South Lebanon indicate that very sinister events are in the offing.

The French president has succeeded in placing this issue on the agenda of the Western nations' summit now in progress in Bonn, and there is growing indication that the final scenario of the partition is in the making. These efforts should instead have been focused on the root cause of the Lebanese problem represented in the Israeli aggression on Lebanon.

Any partition of Lebanon would not help to settle the internal strife nor will it achieve stability and lasting peace for that country. Partition would mean further tearing apart the Arab Nation and liquidating the issue of the Palestinians in Lebanon and the start of imposing hegemony on the whole Middle East area.

Al Dustour: 32 years of serious effort

THE JORDANIAN family Thursday celebrated the 32nd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's assumption of his constitutional powers. The anniversary is a source of pride for every Jordanian who feels that the King has exerted his relentless efforts over the past three decades to achieve maximum progress and prosperity for his people.

Despite difficulties, hard times and challenges, which Jordan had to face over the past 32 years, the wisdom and courage of King Hussein had always served as a great support and helped the Jordanian people through, achieving great strides of progress and winning for Jordan world wide respect.

Since his assuming power, the King spared no effort for building bridges of friendship with other nations particularly with Arab countries and on the domestic front continued the endeavour for developing the country and raising the standards of its people in every field.

In the face of Israel's expansionist designs, the King has been strengthening the armed forces and striving to build a pan-Arab solidarity to corroborate the defence of the Arab homeland.

Sawt Al Shaab: Promoting Arab integration

OVER THE past 32 years, Jordan has been enjoying stability and progress and has been continuing the struggle to achieve Arab solidarity and to help the Palestinians regain their rights in their homelands. Over the past 32 years under King Hussein's leadership, Jordan has continued the march for development despite economic difficulties and challenges posed by the economic recession and by the Israeli occupation of Arab territories.

King Hussein, who is truly committed to the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and the unity of the Arab nation, has continued the struggle towards a brighter Arab future despite the serious events that plagued the Arabs over the past three decades. Under King Hussein, Jordan supported all moves aimed at solidarity and cooperation among Arab countries and backed all political moves for regaining the usurped Arab rights and helping Iraq to defend its soil against aggression.

Jordanians have the right to look back over the past three decades with pride and to look towards the future with optimism and hope.

Wednesday's

Al Ra'i: Rifai signals improvements

IN REPLYING to deputies' remarks in parliament, Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai reiterated the government's keenness on maintaining close cooperation between the legislative and executive authorities which he described as the best guarantee for realising the aspirations of this country.

Jordanians and deputies were deeply satisfied with the prime minister's closing statement in which he reiterated the government's intention to guarantee personal liberties and open the door wide for the private sector to revitalise the economy.

The prime minister's remarks on the government's policy towards the issuing of passports, travel across the bridges to and from the West Bank and the government's intention to bolster ties with all Arab countries were welcomed by all.

Mr. Rifai was careful to stress his government's keenness on pursuing cooperation with the PLO in a bid to help the Palestinians regain their rights to reaffirm that Jordan will never take unilateral moves to settle the Palestine problem. In fact the prime minister's statement was comprehensive and established real confidence between parliament and government which we hope will bear fruit.

Al Dustour: Jordan's workers build progress

JORDAN ALONG with world nations Wednesday observed May Day, which marks world-wide recognition of the importance and rights of workers. Our workers in Jordan have exerted real efforts over the years to build the country and to carry its development projects and so achieve progress and prosperity for all citizens.

No doubt, Jordanian workers take pride in what they have achieved over the past decades as they renew, with the anniversary, their determination to pursue the struggle for bigger achievements in the future. Our workers on both banks of Jordan also take pride in their contribution to the national struggle against Zionism and against occupation of Arab lands, and in their participation towards safeguarding national Arab interests.

On this May Day we greet our workers who build and struggle, and we appreciate their great contribution to the Arab nation's progress.

The 'right' outnumbered the 'left' 5-2 at Bonn summit

By Larry Thorson
Associated Press

LONDON — Canada has sent the only newcomer to this year's seven-nation economic summit in Bonn, West Germany. The other six leaders are all veterans, with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher the most experienced as she attends her seventh meeting of the world's leading Western industrial nations.

If there were political caucuses at the summit, the right would outnumber the left five to two, as only Italy and France are led by Socialists. At last year's London summit the division was 4-3, but Conservative Brian Mulroney took over from Pierre Trudeau in Canada last September, putting Canada alongside the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan on the right of the political spectrum.

Here are thumbnail sketches of the seven heads of government and their countries.

West Germany

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, host of the 1985 summit, has been in power since October 1982, leading a coalition of his conservative Christian Democratic Union and the centrist Free Democrats. He takes credit for the West German economy's modest turnaround. But unemployment at 10 per cent is still the No. 1 economic problem.

blem. Economic growth recently has been slightly up, at about 2.5 per cent, and inflation is down at two per cent.

Mr. Kohl shares with other West European countries a concern about high U.S. interest rates and the strong dollar. Like the United States, West Germany doesn't sell enough to Japan to balance its imports from the Far East economic "locomotive."

Mr. Kohl, 55, has been chairman of the conservative Christian Democratic Union since 1973, a member of the Bundestag, or parliament, since 1976.

While Mr. Kohl has been troubled by political scandals, including one that forced two top officials to resign last year, the major opposition Social Democrats are disorganised, with part of the party pulling strongly to the left, towards the position of the anti-NATO Greens.

France

President Francois Mitterrand, 68, was elected May 10, 1981, and became the first Socialist to lead France in 23 years. He started his political career immediately after the war.

Mr. Mitterrand has seen his popularity plummet since his election and now gets approval ratings in the mid-30 per cent range. His term runs until 1988.

A major domestic problem is unemployment, now over 10 per

cent and climbing. A slight improvement in economic figures in 1984 is expected to tail off this year, according to predictions by the National Statistics Institute, which says there will be no more improvement in the trade balance.

Growth was only 1.5 per cent in 1984 and the institute predicts only one per cent for 1985. Inflation is predicted to be 5.5 per cent, over the government's goal of 4.5 per cent.

Japan

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, 66, took office in November 1982 and, in international terms, he has become Japan's best-known and most widely respected prime minister in recent decades.

On April 9, amid growing pressure from the United States and other trading partners, Mr. Nakasone made an unprecedented appeal on television asking his countrymen to buy more foreign goods. Japan runs a trade surplus of \$36.8 billion with the United States and more than \$10 billion with the European Common market. Opening Japan's markets will be a major issue at the summit.

Though he has an image abroad of a strong leader, Mr. Nakasone has political problems at home. He is president of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) a coalition of conservatives in power since 1955, but heads only the

fourth largest of the LDP's five major factions.

He is supported by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who is ailing and also controversial because of his 1983 conviction for taking bribes from Lockheed Corp., which makes Mr. Nakasone's political position precarious.

Britain

Margaret Thatcher, 59, is both Britain's and Europe's first woman prime minister. Re-elected in 1983, she says she wants a third term. She does not have to face the electorate until 1988. Recently her ratings in the polls have slipped, and the major opposition Labour Party has edged ahead. Analysts believe Labour suffered during the year-long coal miners' strike which ended in March, and the spotlight off the miners, the British public is thinking more of problems like unemployment.

The jobless rate is 13.5 per cent in Britain, and inflation at 6.1 per cent is on an upswing that has disappointed the government.

Italy

Premier Bettino Craxi, 51, is Italy's first Socialist premier. He has been in power since Aug. 4, 1983, one of the longest terms for a government in postwar Italy. He is regarded as a decisive politician, impatient with the bickering-

and-compromise that marks Italian politics.

Mr. Craxi leads a five-party coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, and his party is only third largest in the country after the Christian Democrats and Communists.

Facing local and regional elections on May 12, Mr. Craxi has made it clear that it will be difficult to govern if voters don't support the five parties in the national government.

Italy has made one of the better economic recoveries in Europe. Gross domestic product grew three per cent last year and is expected to go up 2.5 per cent this year. Inflation, as high as 20 per cent in the late 70s, is now around 8.6 per cent. Unemployment of 10.4 per cent in the 24 million workforce poses political risks for Mr. Craxi.

Canada

Premier Brian Mulroney, 46, is a native of a small town in Quebec. He was a Montreal Labour lawyer and president of an American-owned mining company before winning the leadership of Canada's Progressive Conservative Party in 1983.

After taking office as premier last Sep. 4, Mr. Mulroney made improving relations with the Reagan administration a chief goal. The financial community has

expressed skepticism about whether Mr. Mulroney will follow through on promises to cut the budget deficit — currently about \$25 billion — considering his reluctance to adopt any unpopular spending cuts.

Canada has a large trade surplus with the United States and is worried that protectionist-minded congressmen may turn their attention northward. The current economic recovery hasn't done much to lower unemployment, which is still about 11 per cent.

United States

President Ronald Reagan, 74, is attending his fifth economic summit.

His first term ended with a strong expansion of the U.S. economy that helped pull Europe and Japan along. But at the same time U.S. trading partners complained that Mr. Reagan's high budget deficits had distorted exchange rates and capital flows. High U.S. interest rates were mirrored overseas, and tended to restrict economic growth.

Mr. Reagan and his advisers now are more interested in reducing U.S. budget deficits, at the same time urging Western European nations to stimulate their economies. But recently the U.S. economy has started to look sluggish, low economic growth only at an annual rate of 1.3 per cent in the first quarter of 1985, the slowest in more than two years.

Invasion of Lebanon poses angry questions Israel must tackle

By Michael Adams

Israel is to complete the third and final stage of the troop withdrawal from Lebanon by the beginning of June, a few days before the third anniversary of the outbreak of the war in 1982. The defence minister, Rabin, said recently: "Our approach has been and will be founded on the redeployment of the Israel Defence Forces along the northern border. A 'security belt' would be created in Lebanese territory, but that there would be no permanent Israeli military presence in it. Israeli forces would provide 'backing' for local village militias and the South Lebanon Army to prevent guerrilla attacks and incursions near the border. Israeli forces would cross the border when necessary, carrying out patrols and reconnaissance, and would not be confined by the boundaries of the 'security belt' in striking back at 'enemies'."

ISRAELIS AT all levels have been shocked by what they have seen and heard of their army's withdrawal from Lebanon. The feeling is one of horrified anxiety at the dangers confronting their own soldiers, most of them inexperienced conscripts of 19 or 20; but there is also an undercurrent of revulsion at the excesses accompanying the "iron fist" policy of retaliation against a once-friendly civilian population. Behind both, there is the awareness of failure and an uneasy and often angry suspicion that Israel's chosen method of dealing with its enemies is both misconceived and self-defeating.

War horrors, starvation still tinge Dutch outlook

By Peter Calvert
Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The Netherlands is planning a major celebration this weekend of its 1945 liberation, with the Dutch outlook still tinged by bitter memories of a German occupation which ended in starvation and horror.

Organisers are arranging their biggest anniversary commemoration for years, saying it may be the last that many war veterans will attend. They add that political lessons can still be drawn from the war and occupation.

The government has begun a campaign including television advertising to remind the young about World War II.

"We must never forget how things can go so far," a government brochure on the anniversary says. "On that day, we face the question how it is possible that people assume the right to invade and occupy other lands, to impose servitude and unleash terror."

While many hundreds of allied veterans will parade in Dutch cities, no German representative has been invited or is expected to attend any of the main ceremonies.

An undercurrent of personal hostility to Germans still remains in the Netherlands. Dutch people say, despite political and economic ties with West Germany which are probably as close as those between any major West European countries.

This reflects a widespread view that the Netherlands suffered more heavily under Nazi occupation than any other West European nation — particularly because of the last terrible winter of the war, when much of the rest of the West was already free but tens of thousands of Dutch died of cold and starvation.

"The situation in Holland is different from other countries in Europe apart from maybe Poland," said Paul Koop, secretary of the National Commemoration Committee, when asked about German absence from the ceremonies here.

"But the commemoration is not directed at hard feelings against the Germans," he added. "We are not just looking back. The aim of

of sorts for Israel. A remarkable example is Norman Podhoretz, the right-wing guru whose article, Lebanon: why Israel has won, was published in the Times on March 29.

Most thinking Israelis are more inclined to agree with Anthony Lewis, the New York Times columnist, who described the war in Lebanon as "one of the worst disasters in Israel's history: a self-inflicted disaster" or with Israel's former foreign minister, Abba Eban, who called it "the Lebanese adventure."

For the army command, it was the disconcerting cause of a sharp decline in the soldier's morale and their evident indiscipline. Within Israel's quarrelsome coalition government it has provoked an angry debate about the fundamentals of Israeli policy towards the Arab World. Most important of all, it has lent strength to the current of opinion, previously negligible but which now finds an echo all across the political spectrum in Israel, which sees an eventual accommodation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the only means by which Israel can achieve peace.

This idea — so much at odds with the traditional consensus of Israeli opinion that under no circumstances can there be any deal-

ing with the PLO — as yet finds little public expression. No member of the political establishment would dare to voice it out loud, although every political correspondent will tell you that it is regularly discussed in the lobbies of the Knesset and even by certain members of the government. It cannot be long now before it emerges as a crucial factor in the continuing debate about Israel's future.

It is more than 10 years since Henry Kissinger, in the aftermath of the October war of 1973, gave to the Israeli government the assurance that the United States would not engage in any discussions with the PLO without Israel's agreement. Nothing has done more to frustrate every subsequent attempt to reach a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

By endorsing Israel's refusal to negotiate with its principal opponent, it encouraged the Israelis to try to browbeat its Arab neighbours into accepting as a fait accompli its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. The logical conclusion of that course was the invasion of Lebanon in 1982; and the humiliating circumstances in which the Israelis now find themselves, retreating empty-handed from South Lebanon, underline the failure of that policy and the

need for a more realistic policy.

As the resentful army of occupation dismantled its installations in Lebanon last month, Abba Eban wrote in the Jerusalem Post that "The lessons of Lebanon and of the governmental decisions that led to the tragedy are about the only baggage that we can take with us as we return home."

But what are those lessons? The first, in Eban's view, was that it had been a mistake to assume that a combination of brute force and aggressive diplomacy would be able to achieve "a radical transformation of the power balance and the political configuration of the Middle East."

The second was that Gen. Sharon's boast that the infrastructure of the PLO had been destroyed was an empty one, since, now that it was all over, "the PLO retains a political veto over any further steps in the peace process."

The logical conclusion, which Abba Eban carefully avoided in this public expression of his views, is surely that Israel must abandon the attempt forcibly to impose its own pattern on the region and that, sooner or later, if the Israelis really want peace with their neighbours (and the Lebanon debacle has had a searing effect on their thinking), they are going to have to deal with the PLO.

The argument for such a radical change of direction on Israel's part was well put in another article in the Jerusalem Post by Meir Meirav, a member of the paper's editorial staff, on March 10. Israel, he wrote, had long ago undertaken (at Camp David in 1978) to talk to the Palestinians about their future. Begin and Shamir after him had done everything in their power to go back on that commitment; but the commitment was still binding on any Israeli government. The question was: what Palestinians should they talk to?

Would it make sense to talk to Palestinians who were without influence and whose appeal to the Israelis lay precisely in the fact that they represented nobody but themselves? Palestinians who, if they were offered anything, could not accept it until they had asked the permission of the PLO; and who, for fear of being labelled as quislings or defeatists, would have to be even less accommodating than the PLO itself?

It is a question that many Israelis are asking, privately, today and to which the Israeli government will have to address itself seriously before long.

Michael Adams is research fellow at the Centre for Arab Gulf Studies at Exeter University. He contributed this article for the Guardian.

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What are all those detectives doing on Channel 6?

By J.H. Boteler

AMMAN — The old saying has it that "A pinch and a punch at the start of the month". As far as JTV Channel 6 goes, however, that would more profitably read "A slash and a stab". For the mini-series that inaugurates the month of May, (tonight and tomorrow at 10:15), is "Fatal Vision" and is a grisly tale indeed. It begins at 3:40 a.m. on Feb. 17, 1970, at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, USA, with an emergency call for medical and military police to come to the apartment of Captain Jeffrey MacDonald. There, they come upon a triple slaying — MacDonald's pregnant wife and two young daughters have been brutally stabbed to death, and MacDonald himself has received several wounds. MacDonald states that the murders were committed by a group of drug-crazed hippies. (Thus striking an instant chord with an American public in a panic over the jolly activities of the Charlie Manson gang of only a few months before). Would anyone doubt MacDonald's story? He was considered to be the All-American boy: High school graduate, Princeton University graduate, a brilliant doctor and a promising military leader, as well as a devoted husband and father. Initially, the army believes him totally. When doubt begins to creep in, and they charge him formally, MacDonald, after the longest hearing in military history, has all charges against him dismissed for lack of proper and sufficient evidence.

MacDonald's mother-in-law and father-in-law, (played respectively by the renowned and talented Eva Marie Saint and Karl Malden), at first have no doubts about the correctness of the verdict in favour of MacDonald. Over a period of time, however, information prompts the Kassabs to review the transcript of the military closed-door hearing. This research starts the Kassabs on a frustrating quest, lasting almost 10 years, to bring Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald to trial for the murders of their daughter and two grandchildren. This story of a crime, an arrogant man, and a search for justice is both compelling and deeply moving from its chilling start to its stunning conclusion. Both episodes are two-hours long, so it is not for the faint-hearted in more ways than one. Whether or not MacDonald is innocent or guilty, I don't know, but I'm willing to bet that if he did do the deed, then the strain of service in Vietnam is likely to be a part of his defence. The reasons for this are slowly beginning to reveal themselves in "Vietnam", (tonight, 8:30). It's early days yet, but the pressures are beginning to show. Signs of this are evident tonight, in an episode entitled "Assassination".

With Vietcong predations in the countryside and student and Buddhist riots in the cities, (including the sickening spectacle of suicide by petrol conflagration), President Kennedy began to wonder whether or not to withdraw completely from the area. With tacit U.S. support, a military coup toppled Diem, who was assassinated soon afterwards. Whether or not Kennedy would have pulled out before escalating U.S. involvement got out of control, we shall never know. The year was 1963, and Diem was not the only victim of a sniper's bullet.

Tomorrow, (Sunday) has "History of Television" at 9:10, and this week's episode, "The Power of Pictures" will no doubt have plenty of footage from the Vietnam War, and will display the curious love-hate relationship between the camera and scenes of violent and sudden death. I am reminded of a cartoon by Charles Adams, where a hapless individual is being throttled by a gorilla in a zoo, and one photographer rushes up to another and asks: "What light are you giving it?" Earlier, at 8:30, there is "Full House", and an episode entitled "Such Sweet Sorrow". Murray takes the idea of sharing everything a little too far and, not for the first time, Paul wonders if they have made a mistake. Could this be the parting of the ways for the two couples? If living together was difficult, splitting up proves even harder. It sounds suspiciously like the last of the series to me!

As I have mentioned before in

this column, keeping track of Channel 6 over the last few weeks has not always been easy for yours truly, but last Thursday and Friday, my house-guests mercifully absented themselves for the duration, and I was finally able to relax in front of the magic tube. And what a surprising store of goodies I found. First up was "Charles in Charge", (Thursday, 8:30). When I first read about this programme, I was not at all hopeful, so I got my trusty machete ready for a good carve-up operation, and was reassured by a really sickly theme tune. But what next transpired was a fast-moving, well-paced and funny half-hour. A fine performance in the main role by Scott Baio, (who was a central character in "Happy Days"), was superbly supported by the various children. The quaint home-spun philosophy of Charles' girlfriend was a bit irritating, but he ditched her at the end, so he obviously has his head firmly screwed on. One episode is not really enough on which to judge, but this mixture of "Three's Company" for fast action, and "Give Us a Break" for telling humour is likely to be deserving of a long run, if we are lucky. It is followed by "All the Rivers Run", (Thursday, 9:10); now, this I have no strong personal feelings about one way or the other. It's beautifully filmed, has a fine musical score, and in Sigrid Thornton, a heroine who looks as if she would inflame the passions of all the men from Woomerong to Woolloomooloo. But it's also fairly predictable: I wouldn't bet much on an ending that does not encompass Philby and John sailing down the river, arm in arm, singing a nautical version of "Waltzin Matilda". However, the women seem to love it, and I am merely an old cynic at heart. At the moment of course they are stuck on the absurdly inappropriately named "Darling", literally up the creek without a paddle, and the grocerized Farrell is prowling the decks and drooling. Not to worry, though, the Chinese cook is bound to come to the rescue with a feline display of Tae-Kwon-Do.

Much more to my taste is "Dempsey And Makepeace" (Thursday, 10:15). Exactly what Ms. Makepeace is doing in the fifth in beyond me, I'm sure she could earn more as a model, (or even in pictures!), but I'm not complaining. On the whole England, when it puts its mind to it, produces measurably better cop shows than the Americans. (This may be wishful patriotism on my side, but I doubt it). Not only this series, but also "The Sweeney", "Callan", and, to a lesser degree, "The Professionals" possess a harder,

brighter centre than the trans-Atlantic rivals. (With the obvious exception of "Kojak"). One of the main reasons for this is the degree of reality in their make-up. In the unlikely event of somebody getting buried in concrete in a programme such as "Remington Steele" or "Hardcastle and McCormick", or "Scarecrow and Mrs. King", (missing this week because of the mini-series), it would happen off stage, and be referred to with mild distaste. Last week in "Dempsey" we actually saw the poor bozo swallowing the stuff. Or take my own personal favourite, Spikings, whose voice alternates interestingly between London grammar school and elocution lessons. (This is no mistake — many "upwardly-mobile" people in England speak just like that). Last week he very nearly got blown-up by a bomb in a train, and the scene was very nerve-racking indeed. It also gave rise to an interesting point. Why didn't he, one asked oneself, pull the emergency cord of the train and so avoid being trapped with the bomb? The answer, of course, is so that there could be an exciting climax. But the point I am trying to make is that this question got asked because the general level of credibility in the programme is so high. One doesn't complain when Dempsey falls into a sewer, fights an entire brigade of Soviet troops, and then emerges with an immaculate centre parting. Hardly an eyebrow would be raised if Remington Steele flew in the window like Superman. It's all part of the same ludicrous package. I adore both "Remington" and "Scarecrow", but there is a fundamental difference in approach between these and "Dempsey".

Anyway, if you want to see what a truly bad cop programme is, switch on at 10:15 on Monday for "Hawaiian Heat"! I rest my case. Realism of a different sort is evident in "Miss Marple", (Friday, 9:10). The idea that some scatty old spinster would spend her days surrounded by dead bodies and politely telling the British police exactly where they have gone wrong over a cup of tea, is of course, quite absurd. But one of the basic fundamentals of the classic English detective novel is a thinly disguised contempt for the boys in blue, who always rely heavily on a gifted amateur to help them out of their current dilemma. This trend is evident as far back as Sherlock Holmes, and is also present, albeit in a slightly different form, in the private eye of American crime fiction. Where the series is realistic is the way it adheres strongly to the original tone of the books: the rambling old country houses, the indolent life of the moneyed upper-class, and the strictly ob-

erved barriers between the rulers and their servants, which latter include the police. This is where characters such as Miss Marple or Hercule Poirot prove their worth, in their ability to act as a catalyst between all strata, to be able to talk to each and all as an equal and to gain their confidences. One could complain that this series is too slow. But this is part of its very nature. Compared to the general police story on TV, or the American detective novels, the world of Agatha Christie or Dorothy Sayers is essentially one of the intellect, of question and answer, and searching for the slip of the tongue amongst the ticking of the grandfather clock. One aspect of the books which the TV series fails to realise fully is the sudden de-ouement. The solution of "A Pocketful Of Rye" took about twenty minutes, or a fifth of the action. In the book it takes up, at most, about ten pages out of 180. This is quibbling, but one of the thrills of Agatha Christie, is the speed and shock of the unmasking. At least "The body in the Library", (second part this Friday), will be able to do itself more justice over the larger canvas of three episodes.

Friday also has "Moving" at 8:30, (definitely not a comedy, more of a rather depressing saga of the hell of trying to change your surroundings and managing instead to change everything else: marriage, health, peace of mind. This week sees the last episode, and as Sarah Gladwyn says: "The house is ready to go back on the market so we can go through the hell of trying to sell it again. My sister, daughter and builder are still here. My husband may or may not be. I may move to Antarctica". Which, of course, is precisely where Captain Scott is. While he runs out of food, companions, and any sense of direction, he may ponder that he is not the first Englishman to suffer the outrageous tricks, and underhand ploys of a foreign rival. "The Last Place on Earth", (Tuesday, 9:10). "George Washington" has his hero about to abandon all pretense of fair play and to refuse to parade his troops in full battle order, coloured tunics, and skirling pipes, and drums. Instead the scoundrel is about to take his troops into the woods in disguise. I say, not cricket, old chap!! All this had sportsmanship is firmly put in its place by the play of the week on Wednesday, at 10:15, "Walk with Destiny". Originally filmed in 1974, (to mark the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Winston Churchill), it is a dogmatically documentary starring a relatively youthful Richard Burton as the man himself in a crucial period of his life, the years from 1936-1940.

This was the time when Churchill practically stood alone against Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and most of the British ruling class in their attitude to Adolf Hitler and his Third Reich. MacDonald and the rest were all for appeasement and, in some cases, even outright admiration, as the psychopath's stormtroopers steamrollered through neighbouring countries and initiated whole-scale murder and imprisonment at home. Does this remind you of anything? Keen-eyed readers of this column may remember that this week was supposed to have "The Appointment", part two, at this time. But the play was shown in its entirety last week. While I would like to think that this was as a result of a mild complaint of mine about the policy of splitting up the plays over two weeks, I rather fear that it was rather a result of the tape operator falling asleep over his console. And for this I do not blame him at all. "The Appointment" was a sorry excuse for a horror story. A basic plot-line which would have made a fairly lively half-hour short-story was instead extended to ninety minutes by interminable use of close-ups of dripping pipes, falling rose-petals, and anguished expressions. There was also very heavy emphasis on these three black dogs, emblems of evil no doubt. One can only presume that the original was unavailable for

rehearsals due to overtime at the gates of Hades or wherever. The excellent Edward Woodward battled bravely through this load of hokum and occasional unnecessary gore, (a garage mechanic who somehow got totally mangled by a car that started itself). If this is what sedate violin lessons do to one's daughter, then I'm going to encourage mine wholeheartedly to become a punk and to take up football hooliganism.

The rest of the week has comedy in various forms. "Tripper's Day", (Tuesday, 8:30). When Norman loves sleep because his burglar alarm keeps going off and the police get him out of bed to turn it off. The staff are also threatening to strike and his security chief, Alf Battle, is out to get him sacked. Poor Norman, Wednesday at the same time has "The Boulder", and "Suspicion". Trevor Howard takes shopping for clothes, and unfortunately meets up with an old cellmate indulging in shoplifting. One thing struck me last week, and that is the way that a great deal of the programmes impact is in the settings and wardrobe. Howard is always immaculate and up-to-date, while his unattainable love, Laura, literally never has a hair out of place. Trevor, on the other hand, is clean and tidy, but still looks a rather hopeless failure, while Mary is always the image of the slightly harassed suburban housewife. Hers and Trevor's house is hom-

ely, but just the tiniest bit chaotic, whilst that of Laura is spacious, expensive, in impeccable taste. These little details help make this excellent series resemble nothing so much as the drawing-room comedies of 1930's.

Julian Bream smiles along in "Guitarra!", (Monday, 8:30), and there is another episode of "The New Pacific" on Wednesday at 9:10, about the education in the area. It looks at schools and universities in Japan, China, Korea, California, Samoa, and Papua New Guinea. Again there is a strong need for the Pacific peoples to emphasise national identity in a multi-cultural environment. Native languages must be preserved but Pacific countries are often obliged to teach science and technology in English and there are dangers of educating for jobs that do not exist. Newly independent nations, while inheriting the education systems of their colonisers, still try to instill in their pupils a sense of pride in their own history and cultural roots. The film draws comparisons between the attitudes of North-South and East-West. Concensus and respect for authority in the East, in Confucian tradition, are contrasted with the individuality and development of the critical faculties of the people in the West. Crossing the Pacific, the film shows the dilemma of an Asian student in a Western University.

There is also a feature film, (Tuesday, 10:15), "THN 1138", starring Robert Duvall and the evil Donald Pleasance. Duvall is a reluctant zombie trying to escape



Peter Bowles as Howard in comedy series "The Buzzer": Wednesday, 8:30

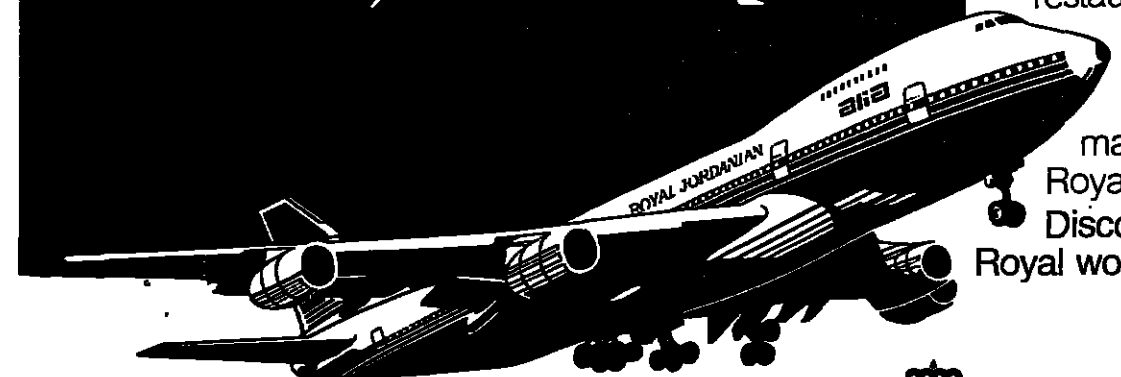
a repressive society of the future. It is directed by the famous George Lucas, but one critic calls it "muddled and hopelessly arty". Finally, there is "Hot Pursuit", (Friday, 10:15). Enlisting the help of a gorgeous young painter, (and ex-lover of Jim's) in an intricate scheme to kidnap Estelle from a gila Los Angeles art auction. — and finally force a confession of guilt out of her. Kate and Jim at last momentarily become the hunters instead of the hunted. But Plug-Ugly-Shaw is there to thwart their plans! Better luck next week, folks!

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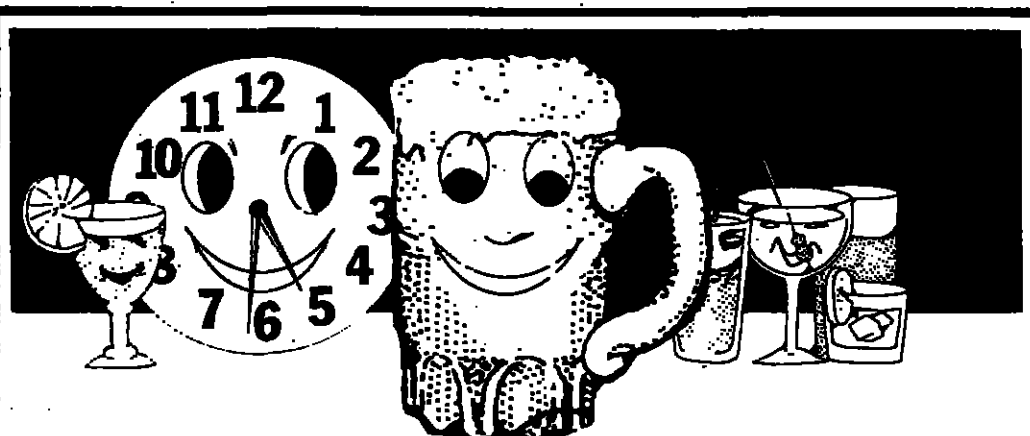
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Nabil Karam wins Desert Castles Rally

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Nabil Karam and navigator Samir Zeine, behind the wheel of an Opel Ascona 200, scored an upset victory in Friday's Rothmans Desert Castles Rally, beating leading contenders George Haddad in a Toyota Celica GT and Nabil Dirani in a Nissan 240 RS.

Karam clocked 53 minutes 46 seconds to be adjudged the overall winner of the event, while Haddad (54 minutes 13 seconds) and Dirani (55:10) took the second and third places respectively.

The following were placed from the fourth to 10th places: George

Khayyat (Nissan 240 RS — 57:46), Haim Mufi (Daihatsu Charmant — 57:50), Hani Bisharat (Toyota Corolla — 58:45), David Jepson (Talbot Sunbeam — 1 hour and eight seconds), Suhail Marar (Toyota Corolla — 1:01:45), Imad Bustami (Nissan

Silvia — 1:01:57) and Ghazi Zeinoun (Datsun 160 — 1:04:37).

Mufi and his co-driver Bill Gwynne were adjudged winners of Class 1 Group S and Hafez Saheb and his navigator Ahmad Baraghit drove their Datsun 160 to victory in the Novice Class (first-time participants).

Dirani and his co-driver Gordon Almond, who won the Rothmans Jerash Rally held in March, however, retain the leading position in the overall race for the national championships. His third position in Friday's event boosts Karam's standing to 84 points in the overall championship and Gordon bettered his position in his pursuit for the national co-drivers championship by 27 points.

Twenty-one cars were flagged from the premises of the Royal Automobile Club (RAC), organisers of the rally, at three-minute intervals at 9 a.m. and as the rally drew to a close only 17 cars could make it back to the club. As four of them had to drop out of the race because of mechanical problems in their vehicles while racing through the desert near the eight-century Omayyad castles of Qasr Al Kharanah and Qasr Amra, on the Mafrq-Azraq Desert Highway.

The dropouts were: Hamed Ghazi and Awni Sawalha (Open Manta), Issa Haleb and Brigitte Hanna (Toyota Corolla), Izzat



Randa Nabulsi, the only female driver in Friday's Rothmans Desert Castles Rally, and her co-driver

Alinda Orfali, in their Renault 17 (Photo by P.V. Vivekanand).

Abed Izzat and Zuheir Hammad (Mini GT 1275), and Hagop Kasajikian and Nihad Rizk (Volksvagon Beach Buggy).

Randa Nabulsi, the only female driver in Friday's race, and her

co-driver Alinda Orfali managed to drive their Renault 17 to the finishing point and were placed in the 15th position.

It was a hard-won victory for Karam, who was also racing against veterans such as Khayyat, Jepson and Marar.

Karam's victory takes him to the top five slots in the contest for the national championship with a total of 56 points.

The Desert Castles Rally, sponsored by the English cigarette

manufacturers Rothmans of Palmall, involved a total of 440 kilometres of which 110 kilometres were in three special stages through the desert. The winners were adjudged on the basis of the time each took to race through the muddy, jolting tracks. In effect, the timing of 53 minutes and 46 seconds which gave Karam his victory is the time he took to race through the three special stages — twice during Friday's event, thereby making up 110 kilometres.

Senna dominates San Marino Grand Prix opening practice

IMOLA, Italy (R) — Brazil's Ayrton Senna followed his splendid win in rain-soaked Portugal two weeks ago by dominating opening practice for Sunday's San Marino Grand Prix motor race at Imola Friday.

The Lotus driver underlined his rapid rise to prominence by romping round the Parkland circuit in a pace-setting time of one minute 27.589 seconds.

Ferrari and McLaren were expected to dictate terms in the ideal conditions with their more powerful cars, but it was Senna's day

again.

The effort would have satisfied most drivers, but not Senna, ever the perfectionist.

"It was a very good lap indeed, but not perfect," he said. "I may never get it perfect."

The Brazilian reported no problems with his car and expected an even quicker time in final qualifying Saturday.

Italian Michele Alboreto, World Championship leader two races into the 1985 season, was second fastest with 1:27.871 in his Ferrari.

UEFA rejects Inter appeal

ZURICH (R) — The European Football Union (UEFA) Friday rejected an appeal by Italy's Internazionale Milan against its decision not to order a replay of their UEFA Cup semifinal second-leg tie against Real Madrid of Spain.

Inter lodged the appeal after

during the match in Madrid.

Inter had asked for the match to be replayed because they claimed their defender Giuseppe Bergomi was struck by a marble thrown from the crowd in the 29th minute and had to be carried off. Real won the match, played on April 24th, 3-0 to reach the final 3-2 aggregate.

Amman Little League

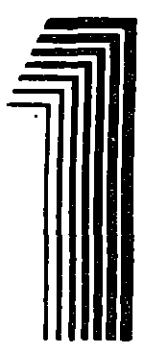
Baseball game scores — May 3

Tee Ball		
Jordan Express 16		Foxboro 2
Intercon. 29		Astra 24
Arab Wings 14		Grindlays 11
Ty Cobb		
Goodyear 25		Marriott 17
Chase Manhattan 21		Holiday Inn 6
Lego 28		International Traders 13
Babe Ruth		
Volvo 9		Ericsson 7
American Express 13		Telcom. 7
Al Ahlyah 7		Cairo-Amman 4

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	<p>***** Cine-Theatre *****</p>						

British government to sell its holdings in Britoil

LONDON (R) — The British government said Thursday it would sell virtually all of its remaining holding in Britoil, about 54 per cent of the oil company's shares, to bring the concern fully in line with its policy of privatising state-owned corporations.

Chancellor of the exchequer Mr. Nigel Lawson told parliament the government would retain a special share in the oil company to protect it from "unwelcome takeovers".

Britoil was privatised in November 1982 in a sale of 51 per cent of the company. The sale raised about \$630 million (\$760 million).

Mr. Lawson said: "It is the government's policy to sell its minority holdings in privatised companies as and when circumstances permit."

"I now intend to offer for sale later this year the whole of the government's 48.8 per cent stake in Britoil, apart from those shares needed to pay the small shareholder bonus," he added.

The government's present holding in Britoil is valued at about \$500 million (\$610 million).

Before it was privatised, Britoil was part of the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC).

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices ended mixed in quiet trading with market operators tending to keep to the sidelines ahead of the long holiday weekend, dealers said. The FTSE 100 share index at 1430 GMT was up 2.4 at 1311.5.

Britoil closed 10p higher at 228 after 215. The U.K. government said Thursday that it would sell its 48.8 per cent stake in the company. British Aerospace gained 12p to 403 with the prospectus for the forthcoming share offer issued Friday.

Government bonds showed gains of up to 1/2 point in longer dated issues but turnover was light. Gold shares were lower and North Americans mixed.

Haden rose 27p to 358 following news of an agreed \$55.8 million bid from the newly formed consortium Manugood Ltd. Trafalgar House, which reported interim figures, increased its offer for Haden earlier Friday and ended 2p up at 348.

Banks were little changed although Midland eased 3p to 359. It confirmed Friday that it plans a perpetual floating rate issue note on the lines of this week's issue from Lloyds.

Northern Foods firmed 6p to 342 having said it is selling North Country breweries to Mansfield Brewery which added 2p to 417.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's full moon activates relations with other persons, especially where financial and emotional conditions are concerned.

Remenbrances may easily arise in the evening.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Getting into business affairs early that are hard to handle during the busy week is wise.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) The morning is fine for coming to a meeting of minds with a partner, but do nothing that can make him or her distrust you later.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get busy at the work ahead of you in the morning, and later avoid whatever could bring you trouble of some kind.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Early make plans for fun, but try not to be extravagant later. Your mate can be very agreeable during the daytime.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You can handle anything that arises at home in the morning wisely, but later do nothing that could cause friction there.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may get mail that is important but wait a day or two before answering it so that you do not make any mistakes.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle practical affairs in the morning, and later try to be more economical. Take time to make small repairs around the house.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can do much in the morning to gain your finest aims, but be careful not to rush into anything like a bull in a china shop.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be sure to take care of whatever is bothering you in the morning, and later do not act overly independent.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can go after some personal aim in the morning, and gain it, but later do not be forceful with others.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Handle home duties in the morning, since after lunch things could get rather hectic at home.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have fine ideas and should quickly put them in operation and then persevere with whatever is of a proven nature.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have a penetrating mind and be an astute student at whatever is of real interest to your progeny, so give as many advantages as you can. Teach early not to bring problems on the self just for the fun of trying to solve them.

Israeli financial risk mounts

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's foreign reserves fell \$44 million last month to \$2.086 billion, a Bank of Israel spokesman said Thursday.

The drop was less than March's \$54-million fall, but foreign reserves are still far less than the \$3 billion regarded by economists as a minimum working level.

Israel has been negotiating with the United States on economic reforms requested by Washington as a requirement for an extra \$1.5 billion in emergency aid.

The Reagan administration has not yet asked Congress to approve the aid measure, but a congressional subcommittee Wednesday voted to give Israel the funds.

Secretary of state Mr. George Shultz said this week that agreement was near on the aid issue.

U.S. Congressional committee clears pact with Israel

Meanwhile, a key congressional committee in Washington Thursday approved legislation setting up a free trade zone between the U.S. and Israel which President Reagan said reaffirms the strong economic and political ties between the two allies.

The first such trade pact between the United States and any other country, it will lift all import restrictions over the next decade.

The House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee approved the legislation by voice vote and the Senate Finance Committee is to take it up next Tuesday.

Congressional sources said no difficulty is foreseen in gaining final approval this month.

Mr. Reagan said last month in a message sent to a ceremonial U.S.-Israeli signing of the pact: "It underscores the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and prosperity."

Former U.S. trade representative Mr. Bill Brock said he expected the pact would quadruple trade between the two countries over the next few years.

Bilateral trade totalled \$3.6 billion in 1984.

Lloyd's syndicate loses \$72m

LONDON (R) — A Lloyd's insurance syndicate said Thursday it will cease trading this year after suffering accumulated losses of about £60 million (\$72 million).

Mr. Graham White, managing director of Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies (RBUA), told a news conference the estimated losses were incurred from 1979 to 1982 by the syndicates it manages at Lloyd's, and had made it impossible to continue in business.

The losses may prove to be one of the biggest failures in Lloyd's 300-year history.

Insurance industry sources said the losses for 1983 and 1984, whose results are not yet available, could bring more bad news.

RBUA said the syndicates were particularly hit by claims on products liability, pollution, medical malpractice and personal injury insurances in the United States.

RBUA last month informed the 400 members of the three syndicates it manages that "substantial provisions for losses" would be necessary.

Under Lloyd's rules each member of a syndicate, including those who have merely invested in it and take no active part in its business, has unlimited liability for its losses.

RBUA is owned by Minet Holdings, one of the five largest insurance brokers in Britain, which said Thursday the losses were the responsibility of the members, not of the Minet group.

Minet said it had set aside £8.3 million (\$10 million) for the orderly rundown of RBUA, to ensure as far as possible the interests of shareholders, employees and members.

But it added that it would vigorously defend any legal action brought against it over the losses.

RBUA was formerly PCW underwriting agencies, also a Minet subsidiary, which three years ago was the focus of one of the biggest scandals ever to hit Lloyd's after the disclosure of deficiencies totalling nearly £40 million (\$48 million).

Nigeria expands barter accords

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria has concluded a \$1 billion accord linking crude oil sales to purchases of goods from France, a senior official involved in the deal said Thursday.

Mr. Philippe Kuhn, financial controller of the SCOA Nigeria group involved in the deal, told Reuters the oil would be sold at Nigeria's current official price but would not be seen by Nigeria as part of its Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) production quota.

Nigeria struck a similar barter accord with Brazil last year, also involving goods and oil worth a \$1 billion.

Last month, Oil Minister Tam David-West said Nigeria would pursue such counter-trade deals as "a strategy for national survival".

Mr. Kuhn said further agreements would be sought.

elements with Italy, Austria, West Germany and Japan were likely.

OPEC frowns on such deals. Market sources believe Nigeria has recently been producing far above its OPEC quota of 1.3 million barrels per day (b/d), perhaps as high as 1.7 million.

Mr. Kuhn said under the new agreement the French state oil company ELF would buy 50,000 b/d from Nigeria to be refined and sold in France.

Nigeria would use the money from the oil, deposited into an account in France, to finance purchases worth \$500 million over the next 12 months, Mr. Kuhn said.

He said the French company SCOA S.A. would handle the export of the goods, which are expected to include cars and

pick-ups in kit form, sugar, chemicals, drugs, tyres and spare parts.

Nigeria is currently refinancing trade arrears of more than \$5 billion, but export credit agencies have refused to negotiate further until Nigeria agrees to a \$2.5 billion International Monetary Fund (IMF) package.

Banking sources said the oil agreement could be an alternative to the IMF loan, rejected by Nigeria for its harsh terms.

Nigeria, under tough economic austerity, has more than halved allocations for imports this year to 3.15 billion naira (\$3.6 billion). But the sources said import licences might be increased for goods covered by the counter-trade deals if the oil revenue permitted.

Singapore, Oman sign air accord

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore and Oman Thursday signed an agreement for their national airlines to operate up to seven flights a week between the two countries.

The civil aviation authority said that under the agreement Singapore Airlines (SIA) could fly through any city in Asia to Muscat and beyond to Europe, Africa and North and South America, it said.

Gulf Air would fly to Singapore and beyond to Asia, Australia, New Zealand and North and South America. SIA would also have full traffic rights along the route to Muscat except for Muscat to Bombay.

More UAE banks to merge

ABU DHABI (R) — The governor of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) central bank said Thursday the recent merger of three Abu Dhabi commercial banks would be followed by others, probably this year, to consolidate the banking sector and form stronger banks.

Mr. Abdul Malik Al Hamar told Reuters in an interview the idea of mergers was gaining momentum in the banking community. "It is highly probable that two or more mergers may take place before the end of this year," he said.

There have already been three bank mergers this year in the UAE, a country of 1.2 million people where more than 50 banks compete for dwindling business in a recession-hit economy.

In the most recent, Federal Commercial Bank, Khaleej Commercial Bank and Emirates Commercial Bank merged to form Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank, with assets of nearly \$7 billion.

Asked about the proposed establishment of a UAE stock market, Mr. Hamar said "we are awaiting the implementation of the commercial companies law which is supposed to start July 1. Once this is properly applied, steps could be taken to establish a stock market."

Senate rebels against Reagan's arms budget

WASHINGTON (R) — A rebellious U.S. Senate has dealt President Reagan a second major setback by slamming the brakes on next year's military growth after four years of granting his demands for a huge defence buildup.

Rejecting Mr. Reagan's claim that he had already pared defence spending to the minimum required by national security — a three per cent rise over inflation — senators voted a budget amendment holding 1986 defence growth to the inflation rate.

On Wednesday the Senate, controlled by Mr. Reagan's own Republicans, rejected another key plank in the president's budget-cutting plan aimed at slicing \$52 billion from the anticipated \$227 billion deficit for 1986.

It voted 65-34 to restore inflation-linked, cost-of-living increases for 36 million pensioners and disabled recipients of social security despite Mr. Reagan's bid to limit them to two per cent — less than the expected inflation rate.

Senators, mainly opposition Democrats, say the plan cuts too much from social programmes and not enough from defence.

In his original budget, rejected by the Senate in February, Mr. Reagan had sought an average 7.5 per cent military hike after inflation over three years. This followed a 10 per cent inflation-adjusted boost since 1981.

For 1986, Reagan sought a six per cent increase in military spending, saying it was needed to catch up with years of under-spending for defence before he took office.

But in the face of mounting opposition in the Senate and Democratic-controlled House over huge federal deficits he agreed to a plan that would halve the deficits to less than \$100 billion by

1988 and provide a three per cent annual increase for defence for the next three years.

The amendment approved Thursday by a stand-up, uncounted vote, permits three per cent rises after inflation for defence in 1987 and 1988. It still means a sizable increase over 1985.

The Senate Budget Committee estimates that the Defence Department has authority to sign contracts in 1985 — called budget authority — for up to about \$292 billion.

Actual outlays — the signing of checks of pay for tanks and pay soldiers, for example — is expected to be much less, about \$252 billion.

The three per cent boost after inflation next year would raise spending authority about \$20 billion over 1985, and outlays a little over \$20 billion.

Republican Senator Charles Grassley who introduced Thursday's amendment, said it would

lower Mr. Reagan's numbers by about \$10 billion in spending authority, and \$3 billion in outlays.

On Tuesday, the Senate initially approved Mr. Reagan's overall budget-cutting apparently wishing to give him a symbolic victory on the night of his departure for the Bonn economic summit of major non-communist industrialised nations.

But the vote was mainly symbolic, allowing for amendments on the various portions of the plan.

Senate Republican leader Mr. Bob Dole said Mr. Reagan made trans-Atlantic calls from the summit to senators in a vain bid to persuade them not to cut defence spending.

Late Thursday night Mr. Reagan suffered yet another setback when the Senate rejected by an 80-18 vote his plan to limit inflation-linked increases for veterans and civil servants.

The Senate plans to continue working on the budget into next week and then send it to the House.

Mr. Dole said he might propose a new package of budget cuts if the Reagan plan he helped developed with other Senate Republican leaders is badly battered by the middle of next week.

Islamic data bank set up in Morocco

RABAT (R) — An Islamic data bank for Muslims worldwide was inaugurated here Thursday at the headquarters of the Islamic Education, Science and Culture Organisation (ISESCO). Officials said the bank would be open to all 45 members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), whether members of ISESCO or not, and to other countries with Muslim minorities. The data bank contains profiles and statistics on Muslim countries and information on education, culture and science in Arabic, English and French. Access will be obtained through the ArabSat communications satellite and it will also be linked to the European Community's Euronet network, officials said.

U.S. firm pleads guilty to 2,000 fraud charges

WASHINGTON (R) — One of America's biggest brokerage firms, E.F. Hutton and Company, pleaded guilty Thursday to 2,000 counts of fraud for writing cheques in excess of funds deposited at more than 400 U.S. commercial banks. The Justice Department said the essence of the criminal charges was that the 82-year-old Wall Street company had obtained interest-free use of millions of dollars. Hutton agreed to pay the maximum criminal fine of \$2 million, plus \$750,000 to defray the costs of the government's investigation. The brokerage firm said in a statement it had established an \$8 million reserve to cover potential restitution and subsequent interest to the banks affected by its cheque-writing scheme that lasted from July, 1980 to February 1982.

India orders tough action against hazardous firms

NEW DELHI (R) — The Indian government has told state authorities to take tough action against industrial pollution and to shut any factory posing a threat to health, a minister announced Thursday. Chemicals and Fertilisers Minister Veerendra Patil told parliament that India's 22 state governments had been asked by New Delhi to inspect 20 industries identified by officials as pollution-prone. He did not name the industries. If necessary, hazardous factories would be asked to close while new plants designed to handle potentially dangerous material would not be allowed to open in urban areas, the Press Trust of India quoted him as saying.

Peanuts

YES, MAAM, IT'S THE FIRST OF MAY SO I BROUGHT YOU SOME FLOWERS...

I THOUGHT ABOUT DOING THE SAME THING, MAAM, BUT I NEVER GOT AROUND TO IT...

COULD YOU USE A VASE FULL OF GOOD INTENTIONS?

Mutt 'n' Jeff

CONTROL TOWER TO PILOT: HOW'S YOUR VISIBILITY?

I DON'T KNOW! WE CAN'T SEE A THING FOR THE FOG!

CIRCLE THE AIRPORT AND I'LL GUIDE YOU IN!

WE CAN'T! WE'RE OUT OF FUEL!

PUT ON YOUR PARACHUTES AND JUMP!

WHICH WAY -- UP, DOWN OR SIDWAYS?

Andy Capp

HI HI

ABOUT THE ONLY TIME PEOPLE EVER SEE US TOGETHER -- ME COMING IN AND HIM GOING OUT

THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor, Jr.

ACROSS
1 Mountains
5 Portals
10 Engagements
14 On earth
15 — garden
16 — avis
17 Dill herb
18 Mirror image
20 Type of atom
22 — we all?
23 one's cousin
24 Wall cover
25 Infatuate
27 Final
28 Section
30 US 66: abbr.
31 Scholar
34 Skills
35 Act of disloyalty
37 Farm unit
40 Horn branch
41 Telegraphic dash
44 Music symbols
46 Nautical chain
47 Cattle
48 Trig functions
51 Strongly left
52 Sub location
53 Candy petty
54 Diplomatic group
57 Let well
58 Roman road
60 A tossed item
61 Irritation
62 Up a scale
63 Intoxicating
64 Mild nut

DOWN
1 Excitement
2 Clamant
3 Portent
4 Bristled
5 By — (orally)
6 Pizzeria need
7 Under pro
8 Brander: abbr.

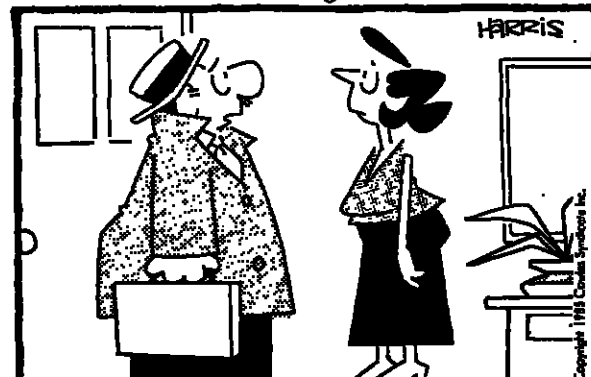
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved

STANLEY URBAN CLAMIE
RIGOROUS STAVES TIVES
STIVISIONER VIEP
SIE THIP THIRTY
SIEU CHAN
BATTEN FLOISER
COTARY SOTE SUE
COUNA ELM TAIN
ANDON CHIKE BONES
ENGROSS STANDBA
EELS COME
APOLLO PROD TAP
CITAD BALENAIDAMS
MERY MEAT NORMA
EISE EINE AICOR

9 Move without
10 Deep-dried
11 Manet or Monet
12 Shiek
13 Sunbath
15 Losing dice
16 Thow
17 Short and clear
18 Convention
19 Prot bob
20 Law tint
21 Track meet
22 Reception
23 Cool
24 Connection
25 Delineator
26 Bay window
27 Audit man: abbr.
28 Near
29 Does shoe
30 repairs
31 — cri
32 Rabbit ears

43 Attention-
44 Hidden obstacle
45 Marauded
46 Mela a
47 deletion
51 Easily reached
52 Heap
53 Below
54 Partner of 41A
55 — o'atmeal
56 Part of LA

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"Please don't ask about my day. Just go to the attic and find my old pacifier and Fuzzie-Wuzzie!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Y A I D S

M E F A L

R A T V A C

M Y S A L E

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: TO

(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: NAVAL JINGO BEYOND DEAFEN
Answer: People who are always flying into a rage sometimes end up making this — A BAD LANDING

'Superpower influence in regional conflicts waning'

SDI may increase risk of war, defence institute says

LONDON (R) — President Reagan's "Star Wars" plan for space-based anti-missile defences could increase the risk of nuclear war, a leading defence research body said Friday.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) said the plan had made arms control agreements more difficult and could lead both superpowers to consider launching a missile attack.

President Reagan propounded it as a first step to making all nuclear weapons obsolete, but the London-based institute warned: "Even if strategic defences were to prove feasible, they could damage stability rather than strengthen it."

The "Star Wars" plan, officially labelled the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), aims to develop a defensive shield against missile attack.

It would link ground-based anti-missile missiles with satellites capable of detecting a hostile missile at launch, and perhaps of destroying it with a laser or particle beam.

The institute, a privately-funded body, noted in its annual strategic survey that the Soviet Union also appeared to be working on the idea.

Suggesting a number of ways in which Strategic Defence could increase risks, the institute said one danger could arise while the systems were being deployed.

"Should one side have Strategic Defence which the other does not, a first-strike strategy becomes more thinkable."

"When deployed, some elements of the defences... have to be programmed to react within a very few minutes, thus decreasing time for human judgment to influence the firing process..."

"The defences themselves may prove vulnerable, inviting a pre-emptive attack on them prior to a wider attack on offensive systems."

The institute said the plan also placed new obstacles in arms negotiations. Soviet concern was focused on SDI, while the U.S. insisted on not giving up the option to deploy it.

"It appears certain that, whatever progress is achieved in constraining offensive weapons, the USSR will use it as a hostage to secure American acceptance of limits on defensive systems."

The institute said that if the United States were safe from ballistic missiles, the Soviet Union might turn to other ways of delivering nuclear warheads such as cruise missiles and bombers.

These would be more difficult to count and verify under any future arms control agreement, the institute said.

It predicted a clash over SDI when the current U.S.-Soviet anti-ballistic missile treaty, which bans weapons tests of the kind which would be vital to prove whether the system worked, comes up

for renewal in 1987.

The institute said if the Americans abandoned the treaty in the interests of pursuing SDI research it might damage relations with its NATO allies, always eager for progress on arms control.

The survey said the heavy cost of SDI could force a cut in American conventional forces.

The current research phase called for spending of \$26 billion up to 1988, and the price of full deployment might be as much as \$1,000 billion.

Such high spending would "very likely force cuts in the U.S. defence budget for offensive systems and depress expenditures on conventional weapons at a time when, with nuclear weapons becoming obsolete, larger conventional forces might be needed."

Despite its scepticism about SDI, the institute said it had precipitated a reassessment of strategy which was long overdue.

The superpowers are losing their ability to control regional conflicts such as those in the Gulf and Central America, the institute said.

Efforts by the Soviet Union and the United States to help their allies or to hinder unfriendly countries by limiting their access to arms supplies had little effect last year, it said.

"No state patronised by a superpower has been able to vanquish its opposition, no combatant has been so deprived of arms that it has had to seek a settlement of the conflict in which it is involved."

"In short the erosion of sup-

erpower ability to control regional conflicts has continued."

The institute said this trend threw greater responsibilities on regional powers such as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the Contadora Group in Central America.

The institute noted that this trend reflected changes within the superpowers themselves.

The United States, after withdrawing from Lebanon, has once again shown caution with respect to regional involvements.

"And Soviet leaders, too, do not seem keen to undertake wider military commitments, given the problems they are facing in Afghanistan and elsewhere."

Recent years had seen little progress in resolving regional conflicts, but there were grounds to hope for a better outlook, the institute said.

"First, many of the more significant regional powers seem to be prepared to play a more active role in attempting to improve security and restore peace."

"Second, the intensity of anti-Americanism among developing states appears to have declined. In the U.N. General Assembly and other multilateral bodies moderation is displacing hard-line condemnation of the United States and of the West collectively."

This was the result of disillusionment with the Soviet Union, and of economic difficulties which were causing Third World leaders to look to the West for help and advice, it said.



ECONOMIC LEADERS — Government heads of world economic are lined-up in the garden of the Palais Schanburg in Bonn Friday for traditional family photo. From left are Bettino Craxi (Italy), François Mitterrand (France), Margaret

Thatcher (Great Britain), Helmut Kohl (West Germany), Ronald Reagan (USA), Yasuhiro Nakasone (Japan) and Brian Mulroney (Canada). — AP wirephoto.

Thatcher party suffers major losses

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservatives have suffered major losses in the biggest electoral test since the British leader won a second five-year term in June 1983.

The results, announced Friday, showed the main opposition Labour Party also suffered sharp reverses in Thursday's voting for 47 county councils in England and Wales as the centrist Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance rapidly gained seats at the expense mostly of the Tories but also of Labour.

With 45 of the 47 results declared, the Conservatives had overall control of nine county councils against 18 at the last such elections in 1981. Labour had overall control of nine against 14, and independents had overall control of two against four.

As in 1981, the Alliance had overall control of only one county, the Isle of Wight off the south English coast, which stayed with the Liberals.

But sweeping gains of individual seats in county councils around the country in Thursday's polling gave the Alliance the balance of power in the remaining

councils. In 1981, no party had overall control in 10 councils.

"The Alliance has exceeded all expectations. The political cap of Britain has changed. We are now a major contender for government," said Liberal Party leader David Steel.

The ballot marked the first county council elections fought by the Alliance, a more formidable contender than the Liberals alone.

The Alliance, formed six months after the 1981 poll, won 25 per cent of the vote — though only 23 out of 650 parliamentary districts — in the 1983 general election.

Cuban advisers return from Nicaragua

HAVANA (AP) — One hundred Cuban military advisers have arrived home from Nicaragua where they had told Sandinista officials they would willingly return there "to offer our lives if it is necessary."

The advisers, all officers ranging from 2nd lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel, were greeted at the military ceremony by Defence Minister Raul Castro. There were no crowds at the Havana Airport for the ceremony.

The officers served as military instructors in Nicaragua from four months to 14 months and were part of a group sent back by Nicaragua in a move to ease Central American tensions, said Lt.-Col. Angel Gonzalez, a Cuban Armed Forces spokesman.

The Cuban Airlines plane carrying the advisers landed Thursday at 4:20 p.m. local time (21:20 GMT) and was greeted by a military band and a ceremonial platoon from the different branches of the armed forces.

Before leaving Managua earlier in the day, Angel Gonzalez Castillo, speaking for the Cubans, said the departure was emotional "because we have grown fond of the Nicaraguan people for the great effort they make to defend the country from enemy aggression."

"We go, but we promise to come again to Nicaragua to offer our lives if that is necessary," he said before the group left on a flight to Havana.

Nicaraguan Defence Minister Humberto Ortega said at the ceremony that with the withdrawal of the advisers "we are not stepping back even millimetre in our relations with Cuba."

He said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to impose a trade embargo on Nicaragua would be "an earthquake" worse than the one that devastated Managua in December 1972.

"That earthquake is to strangle us, to cause worse consequences than the quake of 1972 and is part

of a global plan of North American military aggression against Nicaragua," he said.

The United States, he said, wants to force Nicaragua to break its ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union.

In Moscow the Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Friday said new U.S. trade sanctions against Nicaragua are "shameful" and will worsen the country's economic troubles.

"It goes without saying that Washington's new criminal action cannot but complicate the already difficult economic situation of Nicaragua," Pravda said in an article under the headline, "Shameful Sanctions."

"But the Nicaraguan people are resolved to defend the gains of their revolution," the newspaper said. "They will not surrender to imperialism."

It was the first official comment from Moscow on the U.S. embargo on trade and air travel with Nicaragua.

ILO chief rejects Soviet Bloc criticism

GENEVA (R) — The head of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has rejected Soviet Bloc charges that the organisation was anti-Soviet and interfered in Poland's internal affairs.

Earlier this year, Soviet Bloc countries called for a major overhaul of the Geneva-based body which it said only served the interests of Capitalism "in an attempt to impose its will and ways on other states."

A letter addressed to ILO Director General Francis Blanchard last March charged that the ILO

had played "an unseemly role" towards Poland.

Signatories of the letter in addition to the Soviet Union were Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia and the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Republics. Romania, which often takes a non-conformist stance in foreign affairs, did not sign.

Poland announced last November it was withdrawing from the ILO after the organisation's governing body formally took note of a report denouncing alleged trade union abuses in Poland.

In its reply, Mr. Blanchard dismissed the charge of interference in Poland's internal affairs as "inexact".

Inquiries into a state's compliance with ILO conventions, he said, "must be carried out in a uniform manner for all states, irrespective of their economic or social system."

Mr. Blanchard also said Poland had not made use of the possibility, under the ILO constitution, to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice.

Honecker to visit Moscow today

EAST BERLIN (R) — East German Communist leader Erich Honecker flies to Moscow Saturday for talks that could set new guidelines for relations after a year of uncertainty under the late President Konstantin Chernenko.

Mr. Honecker's meeting with new party leader Mikhail Gorbachev comes less than a week before Moscow celebrations, which Western diplomats here expect him to attend, of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany.

The week-end visit was announced only Thursday.

"Two visits to Moscow in a week is unusually hectic, but we expect him to go ahead with the full programme," one senior diplomat commented.

Mr. Honecker is expected to give a speech in East Berlin on May 7 and attend wreath-laying ceremonies here to mark the capitulation the following day.

On Thursday announcements gave no details though diplomats said the visit was expected to continue into Sunday and cover the full range of international and bilateral issues. This would probably include inter-German relations, a source of friction under Mr. Chernenko.

Supporters on each side say privately the result might be close enough to deprive either party of a majority of parliament's 300 seats.

This could mean the Socialists might have to make a deal with the Communists, who command about 11 per cent of the vote.

The Communists have said they are willing to reach an agreement with the Socialists after the elections to vote together in parliament on condition that their joint programme is not "an obstacle to progress and change."

Mr. Papandreu has said it is vital for the Socialists to win an absolute majority to enable them to implement their promises of a fairer and more decentralised Greece.

His party, whose full title is the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, favours nationalising large parts of the economy, takes a hard line towards Turkey and is committed to taking Greece out of NATO and closing U.S. bases.

Mr. Mitsotakis' New Democracy Party, which was in power from 1974 to 1981, favours private enterprise, lower taxes, cautious dialogue with Turkey and a pro-Western foreign policy.

Reliable opinion polls are rarely published in the press but informed sources said a privately sponsored poll conducted early last month gave the Socialists 38 per cent support to New Democracy's 36, while others had them neck-and-neck at 40-40.

Greek elections expected to be close fight

ATHENS (R) — The ruling Socialists and their conservative opponents each say they are certain of victory in the Greek general election on June 2, but commentators believe the race could be close.

Alex Tsouhazopoulos, a senior member of the government, has said he was confident the Socialists led by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu would repeat their performance of 1981 when they were elected with 48 per cent of the vote as the country's first left-wing government.

Mr. Tsouhazopoulos, who holds the post of minister to the prime minister, told a news conference this was based on the government's record in health, education, public works and in "promoting freedom and democracy."

Conservative leader Constantine Mitsotakis, who has been addressing rallies throughout the country, said in central Greece night he was certain he would be prime minister.

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IISS: China jettisoning Maoist past

LONDON (R) — China has signalled it is jettisoning its Maoist past and intends to play a major stabilising role in Asia, the International Institute for Strategic Studies said Friday.

But the institute raised doubts whether the new course charted by China's 80-year-old leader Deng Xiaoping could be maintained after his death because no

charismatic figure in the same mould was waiting in the wings.

The institute, in its annual survey, said Mr. Deng's pact with Britain to preserve the colony of Hong Kong as a Capitalist enclave for 50 years was an extraordinary agreement.

It said Chinese leaders were attempting to demonstrate conclusively in negotiating the return

of Hong Kong in 1997 that pragmatic reason and not dogma now governed their actions.

"The moderation of the pact signals to the rest of the world that China intends to play a stabilising role in Asia and that, in deeds as well as words, she is jettisoning her Maoist past," said the report by the privately-funded research body.

Challenger astronauts fare better than animals

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — The astronauts of the U.S. space shuttle Challenger Friday continued to fare better than the animals and mechanical equipment aboard their one-billion-dollar spaceplane.

"It's really turning into a zoo up here," Mission Commander Robert Overmyer told flight controllers Thursday after mechanical mishaps crippled two more experiments and the condition of a space-sick monkey continued to deteriorate.

With the failure of two more projects, the astronauts have pinned "out-of-order" signs on a

third of the 15 experiments carried aboard Spacelab, the European-built laboratory anchored in Challenger's cargo bay.

Over the past three days, Spacelab's mini-zoo of rats and monkeys has been the cause of mounting problems for the shuttle crew.

Astronaut-physician William Thornton reported that the condition of a monkey known only as "Primate I" had taken a turn for the worse.

"The monkey is slower today than yesterday... and he's not eating," Dr. Thornton reported.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKJ98 ♠32 ♠K98 ♠KJ2
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
?

What action do you take?
A. — Many players panic because of their weak doubleton in hearts and rebid two spades. Don't do it! Partner might have only a singleton spade, and probably has no more than a doubleton. You have a minimum balanced hand, and the way to show it is to pass.

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠72 ♠103 ♠872 ♠AKQ953
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A. — You have an excellent six-card suit, but if you choose to rebid three clubs you do not pass a fundamental bidding principle. A rebid of three clubs by you would say your hand is unsuited to no trump because your long suit is not solid. Here you are a strong favorite to bring partner six tricks. Bid three no trump.

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKQ63 ♠854 ♠K92 ♠A36
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
?

What action do you take?
A. — Many players who would reason: "I have a dead minimum opening bid and partner did not jump shift. Therefore, I should pass." Logical thinking would be: "Partner has gone out of the way to show a good hand with a singleton heart. If he has as little as the ace-queen of diamonds and ace of clubs, we have a slam." Use Blackwood to

check on whether partner has two aces and, if he does, bid six spades.
Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AKQ63 ♠K92 ♠854 ♠A36
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
?

What action do you take?
A. — No, this is not a mistake. There is a slight difference between this hand and the previous one — the red suits are reversed. This time your king is in the suit where partner is known to have a singleton, not in his suit. Since it is not a working card, pass.

Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K76 ♠A85 ♠32 ♠AKJ98
Partner opens the bidding with one diamond. What do you respond?
A. — You have a balanced hand with stoppers in the unbid suits and the point count for a jump to two no trump. However, we would not make that bid. Our points are all prime and, if partner has a club fit, we might have a slam. For the moment we would respond two clubs — we can always settle in three no trump later.

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K7652 ♠A96 ♠83 ♠A33
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A. — Many years ago we stated the principle: "An opening bid facing an opening bidder who has jump raised equals slam." Since partner must have at least one ace, jump to six spades. What about a grand slam? Unless partner has not bid his hand correctly, or the two hands are a magic fit, seven spades should be over-ambitious.

COLUMN

S. Arabian plant species endangered

JEDDAH (R) — Some 54 plant species in Saudi Arabia's south west are in danger of extinction because of overgrazing, clearance and agricultural expansion, the Saudi Meteorological and Environmental Protection Agency said. An agency report said the endangered species included the Mimosa laurifolia, parent to the largest tree found in the Saudi Arabian south western desert and the Myrrh, a tree potentially valuable for resins. The report said four plant species had already become extinct over the past 10 years and some 100 plants considered rare could be at risk.

Australians queuing up for space travel

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — Dozens of people are queuing to leave "down under" for outer space — to be among the first commercial travellers from earth. So far 125 Australians have registered and the Thomas Cook Travel Agency, which is accepting reservations, insists it's no joke. Unlike the Society Expedition Agency in the United States, which is selling shuttle tickets for \$1 million, Thomas Cook will register applications for \$10. In the past, Thomas Cook has taken reservations for flight to the moon, and the latest plan offers that little extra, above and beyond.

French give visa to Indian bear

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — The French embassy here has issued its first animal visa. It gives Mamma, a huge bear from the Royal House of Jaipur, the right to visit France to dance at the festival of India in Paris. Mamma, described as the "Bear of India" with black hair and blackish brown eyes, will soon leave for France to get used to foreign surroundings before performing at the festival beginning on June 7. A large male, Mamma is a strict vegetarian and loves bread, milk and fruit.

FBI cracks down on Hell's Angels

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. drug raiders cracked down on the Hell's Angels in 11 states from coast to coast, capping a three-year undercover probe of the notorious motorcycle gang, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said. Bureau officials said more than 125 people, at least 100 of them Angels, were seized on drug charges in the operation, code-named "roughrider". Gunshots were exchanged in one raid, authorities said, but there were no injuries. A Attorney General Edwin Meese said the undercover investigation was launched in early 1982 by the FBI office in Baltimore and as it developed agents obtained drugs worth an estimated \$2 million on the street.

Godard film confiscated

PESARO, Italy (R) — A magistrate here has ordered a halt to local showings of Jean-Luc Godard's controversial film "Je Vous Salue, Marie" (Hail Mary), saying it offended the Catholic religion. Magistrate Alfredo Mensitieri described his decision as a "judgement of conscience". The film's distributor in Rome quickly protested against the order. Mensitieri's confiscation order had effect only in Pesaro, a city on the Central Adriatic coast. He sent his findings to judicial superiors in Rome who will decide whether to uphold or overturn his ruling. Mensitieri ordered the film's confiscation after seeing the film, a modern version of the story of the Virgin birth which includes nude scenes of Mary, who is portrayed as the teenage daughter of a petrol station manager.

Woman gives birth to sextuplets

CAMBRIDGE, England (R) — A 28-year-old former nurse who had been under treatment for the slimmer's disease Anorexia Nervosa gave birth to sextuplets at a Cambridge hospital. A hospital spokesman said the mother, Jane Underhill, and the babies, four boys and two girls, were doing well. The babies, weighing a total of just over four kilograms, were delivered by Caesarian section within three minutes of each other. Their blood pressure and heart and respiratory rates were being monitored in incubators, he added.

Chile, Argentina put Beagle Channel Treaty into effect

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Chilean and Argentine Foreign Ministers here exchanged instruments of ratification putting into effect a Vatican-mediated treaty ending a century-old dispute.

Pope John Paul, who was present at the ceremony, told Foreign Ministers Dante Caputo of Argentina and Jaime Del Valle of Chile that the Beagle Channel treaty began a new and promising era for their countries.

The ministers and the Pope signed a note recording the exchange in the Vatican's frescoed Consistory Hall.

In his address opening the ceremony, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of

state, said the Pope's signature added his moral authority to improved Argentine-Chilean relations.

The Vatican began its mediation after the countries almost went to war over the territorial dispute in 1978. The treaty was completed last year and ratified by both governments earlier this year.

The treaty grants Chile three small islands in the Beagle Channel, at the southern tip of South America, while large areas of sea claimed by Chile go to Argentina.

The Pope, who later received the ministers in separate private audiences, called the agreement a

significant example of peaceful compromise in a world facing many conflicts.

Mr. Caputo called the treaty "a triumph of reason, a triumph of diplomacy, a triumph of peace" because good judgment and political maturity prevailed over passions and interdependence.

He said the treaty could be an example for Latin America and the world and added that it would allow the two countries to move ahead with vital plans for economic cooperation.

Both the Pope and Mr. Caputo referred to Latin America's massive foreign debt, which Mr. Caputo said was not only an economic problem but a political one that

conditioned relations among countries.

The Pope said the solution to Latin American problems could not be based exclusively on economic criteria.

At the end of the ceremony reporters asked the Pope when he would visit Chile and Argentina. "I don't know, and if one were to know one shouldn't say," he responded with a smile.

The Pope had made an agreement on the Beagle dispute a condition for pastoral visits to both countries. He made a brief visit to Argentina in 1982 to appeal for peace during the Falklands War with Britain.

Iraqi transport minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Minister of Transport and Communications Abdul Jabbar Al Asadi Saturday arrived here on a several-day official visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with Jordanian officials on promoting and developing bilateral relations in the fields of transport and communications. In an arrival statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Asadi said he will hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart Farid Obeid and other Jordanian officials. Mr. Asadi said that he and Mr. Obeid will co-chair meetings of the Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Company's (JILTC) general assembly which will be held here Sunday. During the meeting, Mr. Asadi said, they will endorse the 1984 budget of the company and will discuss plans for developing the company's fleet of vehicles for the next two years and will review the company's annual report.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Arab Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية العربية والراي

Senior government officials reshuffled

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Council of Ministers Saturday announced a number of changes in senior government posts. The council appointed Jawdat Al Moheisen and Mijhem Al Khraisha as two governors at the Interior Ministry and Murewid Al Tal as adviser at the Prime Ministry. According to the new changes, Aktam Al Qussous, the serving chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry was appointed director of the Prime Minister's office and Dafi Shekatrah as new legal adviser at the Prime Ministry. Mr. Rifal Al Hisaymeh, director of the Civil Registration Department, was retired from office. No successor for him was named. Mr. Qussous replaces Awad Abu Obeid, who was returned to the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Shekatrah replaces Adib Tahhoub. Mr. Abu Obeid, who served as conseller minister at the Jordanian embassy in Moscow, is expected to return to foreign service.

Volume 10 Number 2861

AMMAN, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1985, SHABAN 13, 1405

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Cabinet forms teams to World Bank talks, Geneva meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet Saturday held a session under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, during which it decided to form Jordan's delegation to the talks scheduled for May 6 with World Bank officials in Washington, on Jordan's application for a loan for financing the second urban development project. The delegation is headed by director of the Urban Development department and groups representatives from the Ministry of Planning and the Housing Bank. In its session on Saturday the cabinet also decided to form Jordan's delegation to two meetings in Geneva, called for by the World Health Organisation (WHO). The delegation is headed by Under-Secretary of Ministry of Health Sulaiman Al Subeishi. The cabinet also approved the issuance of the 23rd issue of the development bonds at a value of JD 8 million and approved the renewal of a concession agreement with the vegetable oil company in Nablus for 15 years.

Masri receives Italian envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Saturday received at his office Italian Ambassador to Jordan Dr. Luigi Amaduzzi who presented him a copy of his credentials to the foreign minister.

Traffic diverted to valley, Dead Sea

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate has decided to divert traffic to the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea areas from Al-Jazeera-Naour road to Wadi Shueib-Salt road in view of a landslide that happened in Al-Jazeera area. The PSD requested all people heading for the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea to use Wadi-Shueib road until Al-Jazeera road is cleared. The authorities concerned are now working on the reopening of the street, the PSD said.

CAEU committee begins meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — National development is the major tool which determines the range of economic integration. Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Mahdi Al Obeidi said Saturday. In his inaugural speech of the newly-formed (CAEU) Economic Committee's meetings here Mr. Obeidi added that success in solving the issues of Arab economic integration, which are also the issues of regional development, means mobilising all national and pan Arab resources and capacities to achieve economic integration and comprehensive unity.

Honecker arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — East German Leader Erich Honecker arrived in Moscow Saturday for a visit during which he is expected to stress unity between Moscow and East Berlin following last year's public differences over ties with West Germany.

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Jordan will never take PLO's right, King says

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday reaffirmed that Jordan will never represent or speak on behalf of the Palestinian people and reiterated support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people living in the Israeli-occupied territories as well as outside.

Addressing the annual convention of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) in Washington via satellite, the King said: "The people living in East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza are Palestinians, and it is their legitimate right, along with their brothers in the diaspora, to make the decisions that will determine their own future. It is the consensus among Palestinians that the PLO is their legitimate representative in any negotiations determining their future."

"We are their partners according to their choice. We will never take away their right to represent themselves," he said. The situation in the Middle East, the King said, "has never

of the Palestinian self-determination will be exercised within the context of a confederated state of Palestine and Jordan," he said.

In his speech to the NAAA convention, the King briefly reviewed the developments in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem since 1967 and the efforts that Jordan has been exerting to bring about a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

He cited Jordan's welcome to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's initiative of Sept. 1, 1982, and the Fez Arab summit resolutions and recalled that the Kingdom hosted the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Amman last November. The final outcome of all these efforts, the King said, is the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO agreement.

The Jordan-PLO agreement is an "initiative that represents an important breakthrough in the Arab search for peace," he said. "It is an initiative that holds enormous promise it is received with the trust and goodwill with which it has been formulated and offered," he said.

"The Fez resolutions and the Jordan-PLO accord are the expression of the Arab commitment to live in peace with the people

(Continued on page 3)

Western leaders fail to heal differences over trade talks

BONN (Agencies) — The seven leaders attending a Western summit in Bonn Saturday failed to overcome a split over the timing of a new round of world trade talks when France refused to bow to pressure to agree to a start in 1986.

Wrangling over the date for talks on the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT) delayed the end of the three-day meeting by two hours but President Francois Mitterrand resisted all efforts to reach a compromise.

His hardline stand marked a setback for U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who had made a full-scale summit endorsement of a new GATT round next year his main priority at the Bonn meeting.

Instead he had to make do with divided statement when the seven leaders issued their final communique.

It said all of them strongly endorsed calls for a new GATT round to begin as soon as possible, adding: "Most of us think this should be in 1986."

The formulation was a radical departure from the usual summit unanimity on major issues. U.S. officials expressed disappointment, but said they were pleased the other leaders had supported them and felt the summit had

improved prospects for a new GATT round.

Despite the setback on GATT talks, Mr. Reagan did achieve his second objective at the summit; a ringing condemnation of trade protectionism by all seven states in their final communique.

U.S. officials put a brave face on the outcome of the Bonn talks, with Secretary of State George Shultz saying it had still been a "very good summit."

Treasury Secretary James Baker said it had produced momentum towards a new GATT round. But he repeated earlier warnings that the U.S. might take unilateral action on trade questions unless the talks were held.

Mr. Reagan is eager to get a firm date for new GATT talks aimed at lowering world trade barriers in order to combat surging protectionist pressure in Congress.

Mr. Mitterrand stood firm against the proposal on the grounds that without longer preparation, the agenda would focus largely on agricultural import barriers and the victims would be French farmers.

"I was asked to endorse the date 1986 for negotiations which have been little prepared. I said no," Mr. Mitterrand told a press

conference. "I am not isolated by choice, but by my responsibility for France, for French producers."

"If I am defending a just cause I am proud," he added. "To be a little bit alone in Bonn does not mean being alone in the world."

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said the atmosphere had been "pretty tense" while the leaders tried to settle their dispute with Mr. Mitterrand.

The deadlock over GATT followed earlier differences at the summit over a U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua in which Mr. Reagan had been left isolated.

Mr. Mitterrand also said he had told President Reagan France would not take part in search on his "Star Wars" defence programme.

Mr. Mitterrand said France would turn down his invitation to join in developing the strategic defence initiative (SDI).

"I told Reagan France would not participate," he said.

His comment was the first outright refusal to join SDI research from one of the major West European powers.

West undecided over Gorbachev outlook, page 8

Assad assails U.S. policy

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria's President Hafez Al Assad lashed out at the United States Saturday, accusing it of encouraging Arab leaders to "betray their people" by entering into peace negotiations with Israel.

He was apparently referring to a speech by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on April 21, urging Arab nations to enter into direct peace talks with Israel and promising U.S. protection for "those who take risks for peace."

The U.S. pledge was described by Mr. Assad as "a complete insult" to the Arabs.

Addressing a youth conference, Mr. Assad said: "It is regretful to see the United States rendering protection to Arabs against (other) Arabs and to certain Arab leaders against their people."

Mr. Assad recalled similar U.S. guarantees to the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, recently deposed Sudanese President Jafar Numeiri and the Shah of Iran. Mr. Sadat was assassinated in 1981, and both the Shah and Mr. Numeiri were deposed.

(Continued on page 3)

Beirut gunbattles continue unabated

BEIRUT (AP) — Rival militias, entrenched behind freshly erected earth barricades, traded grenades and sniper fire along Beirut's "green line" on the seventh day of renewed clashes in the capital Saturday.

The exchanges forced the closure of almost all major crossing points between the capital's mostly Muslim western and predominantly Christian eastern sectors. Traffic on the museum crossing, which army troops declared open, was thin with only few travellers risking the trip across five-kilometre "green line."

Blasts of crashing grenades and mortar shells mingled with the crackle of sniper echoed throughout the day following fierce overnight tank and mortar battles that left four civilians killed and 37 wounded, including three Lebanese army soldiers.

Police said a woman, who was wounded earlier in the week, also died on Saturday, bringing the overall casualty toll in fighting in Beirut since last Sunday to 19 killed and 116 wounded.

Scores of families, who had spent the night in basements and bomb shelters, fled their homes in areas close to the green line on

Saturday to safer neighbour-hoods.

Local radio stations said units of the Lebanese Army in the mountain-top garrison of Souk Al Gharb traded occasional sniper and grenade fire with Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen, poised on opposite bluffs east of Beirut on Saturday.

Lebanese leaders held telephone contacts in a bid to end the hostilities which have placed Lebanon once again on the brink of full-scale civil war.

Newspapers and radio stations said President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami discussed ways of curbing the week-long hostilities in the Lebanese capital and agreed to "launch a war on the war."

The reports, however, did not say what Mr. Karami and Mr. Gemayel planned to do to restore stability.

The latest clashes came despite a conciliatory statement from the mostly Christian Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militia Friday calling for army deployment at flashpoints throughout the country and national dialogue to end sectarian strife.



The Lower House of Parliament in session on Saturday (Petra photo)

Lower House restricts usage of English in Yarmouk University

By Salameh B. Ne'matt and Yusef Al Abisi

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament Saturday passed three controversial laws for Yarmouk University after a heated debate over English language teaching of academic subjects and the prominence of a phrase in the law defining the university's goals within an Islamic framework.

Following an extensive debate across the house floor, deputies voted in favour of limiting the use of English language at Yarmouk University to subjects that cannot be taught in Arabic and to work towards Arabising these subjects.

The House, in a previous session, endorsed the same law and passed it to the Senate for approval. The Senate returned the law to the House after amendments one of which allowed the university "to teach in other languages wherever it deems convenient."

"We do not want Yarmouk University to be transformed into a foreign university," Deputy Yusef Al Athem said. "Arabic is a language that can accommodate all sciences."

Mr. Athem criticised Yarmouk University for circulating memos in English to the teaching staff while the same memos are circulated in Arabic at the University of Jordan.

"Any country which respects itself has to teach in its official language," he said. He cited the University of Damascus as an example.

Deputy Abdullah Akayleh said teaching in English at the university "went at the expense of the contents of subjects taught." Attacking the advocates of teaching in English, Dr. Akayleh said: "The language that accommodated God's book (Koran) cannot fail to accommodate all sciences."

Deputy Laith Shbeilat carried on the attack saying "teaching in English is a deformation of our character."

Deputy Ahmad Kofahi said that 85 per cent of the teaching staff and 95 per cent of students at Yarmouk University were in favour of teaching in Arabic. "Why then stand against the will of the majority in this democratic body?" he said.

Deputy Ya'koub Muammar called for adopting the House's version of the law and rejecting the Senate's amendment.

Deputy Fawzi Daoud Tuaimah, a professor of clinical psychology, supported Mr. Ya'koub's call, saying "Arabic is our tool for communicating knowledge which is why we should work towards making it cope with modern developments."

"The Arabic language has many important psychological and social dimensions and is an important factor in shaping Arab behaviour and identity," Dr. Tuaimah said. "When House Speaker Akel Al Fajez put the issue to the vote, it was passed with a majority."

(Continued on page 2)

Jordanian-Egyptian interaction example for Arabs — Hassan

AQABA (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday expressed satisfaction with what has been achieved in the field of cooperation between Jordan and Egypt in a relatively short period and said that such a start constitutes an incentive for intensifying efforts and achieving further cooperation and integration between the two countries, especially in the Aqaba and Sinai areas.

Delivering the keynote address at the opening session of a two-day seminar on scientific cooperation between Jordan and Egypt, Prince Hassan said that the seminar was within the framework of continuing movement to make available precise scientific information to develop joint cooperation between the two countries and underlined the importance of such meetings.

Aqaba and Sinai, and the resources the two regions contain, warrant joint Jordanian-Egyptian exploration and this is in fact the cornerstone for integration between the two countries on the one hand and the Asian and African continents on the other hand, Prince Hassan said.

Achievements made in the field of scientific cooperation between Jordan and Egypt are remarkable, the Crown Prince said and cited the various agreements signed between Jordanian and Egyptian universities. He singled out an agreement between the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University on the one hand and the University of Suez on the other for cooperation in the field of marine sciences.

Prince Hassan expressed hope that the Marine Research Station in Aqaba and the Egyptian Sharm Al Sheikh Marine Station will draw up joint programmes for scientific research in the Red Sea, covering the biological, climatic, environmental and geological aspects of the region.

He added that such a start will be an example to be followed by other Arab states overlooking the Red Sea.

"For example, Aqaba, though small in size, has become one of the

productive cities in Jordan and not a services city, and upon the completion of the fertilisers export plan this city will become similar to other areas on the Red Sea."

The pilot projects in the area, he added, aim at creating incentives for attracting people to this important area, especially because the area lacks trained manpower. He expressed hope that the seminar will tackle the subject of trained manpower and employment.

He also expressed appreciation of the institutions participating in the event and said that participants are interested in projects which concern Jordan and Egypt. The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in Jordan, he said, looks forward to cooperating with the Scientific Academy in Egypt in various fields, especially the environment.

Speaking during the seminar's opening session was also Egyptian Agriculture Minister Dr. Youssef Wali, who thanked Prince Hassan for patronising the seminar and said that there will be continuing dialogue between the Egyptian Scientific Academy and its Jordanian counterparts and universities.

During the first session that followed the inauguration, a working paper on the development of human resources on Jordan was presented by Yarmouk University President Dr. Adnan Badran and the university's vice-president, Dr. Elias Baydoun. The paper pointed out that Jordan concentrated in its developments plans on the strategic goals of the Arab World in general and the countries surrounding it in particular. The paper also said that 305,400 Jordanians were working abroad in 1980 against 79,566 non-Jordanians working in Jordan during the same year.

Among the papers discussed during Saturday was also one on population problem in Egypt presented by the moderator of the Egyptian National Population Council, Dr. Maher Mahran, which pointed out that Egypt is suffering a severe population problem and that the population of Egypt will double in the year 2,010.

Masri optimistic over Shultz visit

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri has been quoted as expressing high hopes that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's visit to the Middle East will help move forward efforts for a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The Washington Times quoted Mr. Masri as saying in an interview conducted in Amman on Thursday that it was up to the United States to make the next move in Middle East peace efforts. Mr. Masri "indicated that there were a number of steps Washington could take to facilitate the selection of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to hold talks with America preliminary to direct negotiations with Israel," the Times said.

The mere sending of Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to the region is not enough, Mr. Masri said in the interview. Mr. Murphy toured the area for two weeks last month.

"Being involved is only natural, normal, for the United States, because it is a participant in the region," said Mr. Masri. "The PLO has done a great deal, and now it needs something in return."

"We don't expect anything big — just small notions," Mr. Masri said.

Such actions, he suggested, could include an agreement by Washington to broaden its definition of which Palestinians would be acceptable as delegates.

Mr. Masri said he looked forward to Mr. Shultz's visit after the secretary of state holds talks first in Israel May 10 and in Egypt the next day before coming here.

In Mr. Masri's view Mr. Shultz would make a large enough gesture to allow PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to argue to his supporters that the PLO should respond in kind by sanctioning the naming of a delegation.

Then talks could begin here between Palestinians, Jordanians and Americans that would start a process that would lead to mutual confidence on all sides, Mr. Masri said.

If that occurs, he added, "I hope the PLO will accept 242," referring to the U.N. Security Council resolution that marked the end of the 1967 war by calling for an exchange of occupied land by Israel in return for peace.

Meanwhile, the United States is moving ahead with a \$1.5 billion emergency aid to Israel.

With an information go-ahead from the Reagan administration, Congress is pushing the supplemental appropriation through the legislative process. A House

(Continued on page 3)

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Lebanese Falangists try to heal rift over political alliance with Damascus

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's Falangists leaders, split over President Amin Gemayel's political reliance on Syria, are trying to heal the rift after Falangist militia setbacks in the South.

The big Falange Party and rebel militiamen moved this week to end a struggle for dominance that has frozen Syrian-backed political reform and paved the way for bitter factional fighting in the South.

Maronite Christian political sources said formation of a "Salvation Committee" reuniting the Falange with chiefs of the "Lebanese Forces" militia, some of whom have past links with Israel, was only a first step.

"There is a strong possibility of accord on major issues like the Syrian option," said a source close to Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite whose Syrian-backed efforts to reconcile all Lebanese factions have been opposed by the Lebanese Forces rebels.

But the source, who declined to be named, added: "There is no doubt that there is an effort to take over the party."

If an accord over the Syrian option failed, the rebels would be "heading for confrontation and towards the formation of a new party independent of the Falange," he said.

The announcement last Monday of the new Salvation Committee was the first concrete move to heal the seven-week old split caused when Maronite militia chief Samir Geagea led the Lebanese Forces in revolt against improved relations with Syria.

But there is uncertainty over the committee's status and the intentions of Geagea, who has been widely blamed for igniting recent battles around the southern port of Sidon — fighting which ended with the opposition forces winning control of several Christian enclaves.

Geagea defiantly told reporters this week: "Every inch of land will be returned to its owner by force... every drop of blood will be paid for dearly."

Displaying undiminished hostility to Syria, he accused Damascus of breaking a promise to defend Christians near Sidon.

"Syria will be greatly mistaken if it thinks it can encroach on our freedom through its agents," he said. Asked whether the rebels were worried by their defeat in the South, a senior Lebanese Forces official told Reuters: "We have the revolutionary way of thinking and we can put up with temporary unpopularity. We are not traditional politicians."

The source said Geagea's inclusion in the new committee, along with four rebel leaders, meant his reinstatement in the party which expelled him just before his March 12 revolt.

"Syria can no longer call him a dissident," the source said. The committee, which Geagea's official spokesman has said is to

reorganise the Falange, will give Geagea his first chance to take over the party from the inside, the source said.

Describing himself as a hardliner, the source added: "For the old Falange, the committee means a rejuvenation of the party. For us, it means we (the rebels) are now the party."

This view differs from opinion in moderate Maronite circles in mainly Christian east Beirut. Alfred Mady, a moderate Falange member of the new committee, told Reuters the body was a mechanism to manage the "Christian crisis" in the South and not a forum for power struggles.

"The country is on fire and the Christians are in danger," he said. "We have to face what's happening together and the committee is a first step on the road to reconciliation."

Another prominent Maronite figure, who declined to be named, said Geagea's uprising had oppressed moderate Christian opinion in east Beirut and inflamed sectarian passions around Sidon.

"The shooting by the Druze in (the port of) Jiyeh was just the same as the shelling of Muslims and Palestinians" by the Lebanese Forces in Sidon," said the man, whose family has lived for generations beside Muslims in the Kharroub region, now captured by Druze-led forces.

"But how can we say this openly with a dictatorship in east Beirut?" he asked, shrugging in resignation.



RUN FOR COVER: A militiaman armed for cover near the St. Michael Church crossing on with an automatic rifle dodges sniper fire as he runs the green line in Beirut Saturday (AP wirephoto)

Gulf war shifts alliances in Arab politics, defence institute says

LONDON (R) — The war between Iran and Iraq has shifted alliances in Arab politics, and could alter the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the International Institute of Strategic Studies has said.

"I saw no basis for negotiations to end the fighting that has been going on since 1980 and concluded: 'The Gulf war gives every sign of remaining stalemated in 1985.'"

The institute, a privately-funded international research body, focused in its annual strategic survey on the impact of the protracted war on inter-Arab politics.

It said two broadly defined groups were developing with opposing views both on the war and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

On one side stood Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the pro-Yasser Arafat faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Diametrically opposed were Syria, Libya, Iran and the rejectionist element of the PLO. This line-up, the institute said, "seems to hold considerable potential significance for the future course not only of the war but the Arab-Israeli conflict too."

"It may strengthen a drive by Jordan, Egypt and the pro-Arafat PLO towards presenting Israel and the U.S. with moderate and practical proposals for a settlement of the Palestinian question."

At the same time it may harden the rejection by Syria (and the Syrian-sponsored PLO) of any proposals devised by a front she regards as hostile to her interests."

The London-based institute said Syria was unlikely to become any more accommodating as the alignment of the Arab World turned against Damascus.

However the sight of Egypt being drawn even more deeply into an Arab alliance which included Iraq and the PLO would disturb Israel.

The institute said the deepening of the Arab split also sharpened Saudi Arabia's dilemma in not taking sides.

The split was troubling for the region because it meant Saudi Arabia was unlikely to back any initiative on the Palestinian issue which did not have an Arab consensus.

"And the greater the prospects of such an initiative, the less Saudi Arabia counts as a force to be reckoned with in the Arab World," the report added.

The institute said there was no sign of the United States or the Soviet Union becoming more involved in the Gulf war.

It said both superpowers appeared to be pursuing a similar policy, seeking to contain the effects of the war while waiting for a genuine peace initiative from Iran.

Both superpowers realised neither had an interest in either a direct Iranian victory or an escalation of the war that would call into question the security of the whole Gulf.

The institute said both had helped in different degrees to strengthen the capacity of other Gulf states to defend themselves from any spill of the conflict.

It added that the Gulf Cooperation Council — comprising Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — was in no position to exert more than a peripheral influence towards resolving the war.

The institute said Israel's unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon was likely to be perceived as a sign of weakness by Arab states, especially Syria.

With Damascus building up its military strength, the institute said that the threat of a Syrian initiative on the occupied Golan Heights was likely to remain Israel's primary military pre-occupation.

It said cuts in Israel's defence budget would exacerbate both the genuine and perceived damage to Israel's deterrent posture.

But withdrawal from Lebanon would allow the Israeli army to concentrate on training and preparation for war while saving the country valuable financial resources.

According to the institute, Syria appeared to be too preoccupied with domestic problems and inter-Arab rivalries to seek to take advantage of Israel's difficulties at the moment.

Iranian ayatollah praises Lebanese resistance

BEIRUT (R) — An Iranian religious leader arrived in Beirut Saturday to congratulate Lebanese on Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon, an Iranian embassy spokesman said.

Ayatollah Karubi, head of Iran's "Martyr Foundation," drove to Beirut from Damascus with a delegation of Iranian Foreign Ministry officials.

"He has come to congratulate Muslims and the oppressed for their victories realised with blood

of martyrs and holy war of Muslim warriors... ending in the Zionist (Israeli) forces' withdrawal from the Bekaa (Valley) and Jabal Amel (South Lebanon's Shiite Muslim heartland)," the spokesman said.

Israeli forces hastened their withdrawal from South Lebanon after coming under repeated attack from commandos, some of them pro-Iranian Shiites.

The spokesman said Karubi would also try to reunify Muslim

ranked after fighting in Beirut last month, in which Shiite and Druze militiamen crushed a Sunni Muslim group.

The spokesman said Karubi would visit Muslim leaders but had no set programme.

Meanwhile in Tehran Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani has said Iran would waive its war claims against Iraq if a truly Islamic government was installed in Baghdad.

House restricts usage of English in Yarmouk

(Continued from page 1)

An amendment by the Senate on another Yarmouk University law which toned down a phrase putting the university's goals within an Islamic context, provoked severe criticism and condemnation by several deputies despite the endorsement of the Legal Committee which was assigned by the House to study it.

Two of the eight-member Legal Committee, Deputy Abdul Baqi Jammoh and Dr. Kofahi, who were opposing the Senate amendment, succeeded in luring other deputies to their side which sparked the heated debate.

A statement distributed by Dr. Kofahi and Sheikh Jammoh said that the phrase stating the university "should concentrate in its goals on enhancing the teachings of Islam and its spiritual and moral values," was toned down by the Senate amendment which made it a part of the university's goals.

"It should be the framework within which all other goals should be included and not just a part of the whole," the joint statement said.

It added that this is "an embodiment of the second article in the Constitution stating that Islam is the Kingdom's official religion."

The two deputies said the concept should be practised "in order to shut the door in the face of the cultural invasion promoted by the enemies of our nation to facilitate their greedy objectives in our country."

Mr. Athem and Dr. Akayleh then proposed a postponement of the discussion over the phrase until the newly-formed Ministry of Higher Education presents its law to the House.

However, Deputy Salma Qudah, chairman of the Legal Committee, explained that the ministry's law will not be tackling details of university laws.

As the process of voting on Mr. Athem's proposal started, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said that the government was preparing a draft law for the Ministry of Higher Education which would be finalised in a few days.

Mr. Rifai said: "We will seek a Royal Decree to add this law to the agenda for discussion by the House during the current extraordinary session." He said "the government has no objection to discussing this law."

Deputy Mifteh Autallah suggested that continuation of discussions and to approve the university law as passed by the Legal Committee.

Dr. Kofahi returned to defend his position on giving prominence to the phrase and was supported by Deputy Ali Abu Al Izz: "I noticed more than once that when Islam is mentioned, certain hearts shiver from fear of this word," he said.

Sheikh Jammoh said that deputies who insist on "playing down

Islam are those who are afraid of it and want to fight it."

Responding to Sheikh Jammoh's attack, Mr. Qudah said: "What has been said is not accurate and not true. No one is deliberately against Islam. Perhaps we were hasty when arranging the paragraphs... but to say we had hidden intentions is not true."

Mr. Athem, responding to what appeared to be a retreat in the Legal Committee's position, said "deputies can make mistakes but we are only anxious to have in Jordan an Arab and Islamic Yarmouk University and not an American university."

"It is a mere struggle between Islamic and imported thought. Here, I would like to ask: 'If many see it the same to play up or tone down the phrase, when then the Senate chose to play it down and not leave it as passed from the House?'"

Deputy Edward Khamis inquired: "What is the harm in advancing the phrase in the text?" Deputy Sami Judeh suggested a vote on the issue and after a vote call by Speaker Fayez, the law was returned to its formal text as before it was amended by the Senate.

Another debate started over whether the cabinet should approve foreign grants and contributions to Jordanian universities or leave the matter to the judgement of the university board of trustees.

Deputy Sheilat insisted on having cabinet control on aid and grants to universities, contrary to a recommendation from the Senate.

"With due respects to the board of trustees, I have to say that I do not agree with the Senate on not taking the approval of the cabinet on foreign grants and contributions," he said.

"Ruling out a cabinet approval is too much independence for universities, which might harm the country," Mr. Sheilat told the House.

Mr. Qudah, defending the Senate recommendation, said that "too many contradictions are minor that do not deserve an approval by the cabinet. They often do not exceed being a collection of books or technical equipment," he added.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Majali said "The board of trustees is capable of making the right assessment" and endorsed the Senate's decision.

After a vote call, the House voted in favour of ruling out a cabinet approval on aid to universities.

The House also endorsed a law on the Jordan Islamic Bank after slight amendments, a provisional law on Sharia courts and two laws for the Royal Aviation Academy.

The House postponed the discussion of a People's Army law of 1985 for another session to be decided later.

Egypt deports 2 Maltese; 2 Britons await departure

VALLETTA, Malta (AP) — Two Maltese held in Egypt together with two Britons since last November in connection with an alleged Libyan plot to kill a political opponent to Malta after being released by Egyptian authorities.

Romeo Schembri, 50, a builder, and Edgar Bonnici Cuchia, 34, a restaurateur, told reporters here that they believe the two Britons, Anthony Gill, 48, and Godfrey Shiner, 48, were still in Cairo.

Schembri and Cuchia returned to Malta on a direct Air Malta flight from the Egyptian capital. The two Maltese and two Britons were arrested when Egypt announced it had used faked photographs of exiled Libyan Premier Abdul Hamid Bakoush lying soaked in blood to dupe Libya into announcing he had been "executed" in Cairo by a Libyan "hit squad."

The Egyptian authorities later produced Mr. Bakoush alive. "We were not officially charged, and I deny any involvement in a plot to kill Bakoush," Schembri said at Malta's Luqa Airport. Cuchia also denied any involvement, saying "I challenged them to take me to court..."

We were not "treated well at first, but after some time we started getting a better treatment," he said.

Both Schembri and Cuchia refused to provide any further details. They said they just wanted to thank the British and Maltese governments for their effort in obtaining their release.

A spokesman for the British embassy in Cairo told the Associated Press that Anthony Gill, of Colchester, England, and Godfrey Shiner, of Warwickshire, England, "have not left," Egypt.

Last Sunday, a British diplomatic source said that authorities here were seeking assurances — which he would not reveal — before allowing the four men to leave the country.

The embassy spokesman said Friday that the delay in Gill's and Shiner's departure was "because we have not been able to give the Egyptian authorities the (required) assurances."

He declined to comment on the departure of the Maltese.

Pentagon to sell Egypt 94 M60 tanks

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Defence Department has announced it intended to sell Egypt 94 M60 tanks fitted with 7.62mm and 50 calibre machine guns in an exception to the general U.S. freeze on arms sales to the Middle East.

Total cost of the tanks, to be built by General Dynamics, Warren, Michigan, would be about \$165 million, it said.

The Pentagon told Congress the deal would be an exception to its moratorium on arms sales in the region because the M60 tank production line would close soon and ordering the tanks later would mean restarting production and higher costs.

The moratorium was ordered pending a review of the impact of foreign arms sales to Middle East countries.

In justifying the sale to Congress, the Pentagon said the tanks would help modernise the Egyptian Armed Forces, contribute to the security of the region and help resist incursions of Soviet client states there.

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS
An exhibition of paintings by Guben Sleem at Petra Bank Gallery.
An art exhibition by Samira Badran at the Royal Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL WEEK
Palestinian Cultural Week at Bagdas Camp Youth Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661026/7
American Centre Tel. 643771
British Council Tel. 61520
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009
Goethe Institute Tel. 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 642023
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195
Hussein Youth City Tel. 6671816
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 643251
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 637111
University of Jordan Library Tel. 643555

MUSEUMS
Felderer Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also medals from Malaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 631766.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Uja' (Crater Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muntenah, Jabal Luweibeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630126.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Tel. 811295.

CHURCHES
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Tel. 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Tel. 623441.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Tel. 623383.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 771751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, N16534.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Smir). Tel. 811295.

PRAYER TIMES
04:15 (Sunrise) Fajr
05:45 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:33 Dhuhr
14:13 Asr
19:21 Maghrib
20:51 Jumu'ah

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. 1981537005, where it should always be verified.

SERVICE CLUBS
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. N15261, N1410.

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05:45 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:33 Dhuhr
14:13 Asr
19:21 Maghrib
20:51 Jumu'ah

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:
Professor Mierzejewski
Dalia A
Lanka Srimant
Blyin
Belgen
Kirkut
Khalwa
Merrah Arabia

WEATHER
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be fair, with normal temperature, and light and variable winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly fresh and calm sea.
Low/high temperature in deg.C:
Amman 11/22
Aqaba 11/22
Egyptian gulf 12/24
Dahab 12/24
Jordan Valley 13/32
Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 27, Aqaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman 18 per cent. Aqaba 26 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE
Local sell/buy rates in Jds:
Belgian franc 65/ 65.5
Dutch guilder 112.3/ 113.2
Egyptian pound 290.4/ 294.6
French franc 41.1/ 41.8
Iraqi dinar 411.6/ 417
Italian lire (for 100) 20.4/ 20.7
Japanese yen (for 100) 160.2/ 161.5
Kuwaiti dinar 1340.4/ 1343.3
Lebanese lira 23.1/ 24.1
Omani rial 117.5/ 118.3
Qatari riyal 111.7/ 112.2
Saudi riyal 112.7/ 113.4
Swiss franc 149.2/ 151
Syrian lira 109.9/ 111.5
U.A.E. dirham 487.5/ 491.4
U.K. sterling pound 408.5/ 411
U.S. dollar 220/ 220
W. German mark 128.7/ 129.7

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Civil Defence Quarters 770733
Ambulance 198, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade 198
First aid 630341
Blood bank 778303
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 622953
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters 639141
Traffic police 696390/1
Electric Power Co. 636301/14, 624001
Municipal water complaints 771258
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 533060

NIGHT DUTY
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Dr. Mohammad Al Ajam 894184
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Fina pharmacy 661912
Adnan pharmacy 639652
Yacoub pharmacy 649495
Al Quds pharmacy 775002

TAXIS:
Venicia taxi 664584
Mihyar taxi 645474
Shmeisani taxi 665294
Asm taxi 844501
Jordan taxi 623050
Amman taxi 651424

IRBID:
Dr. Fakhri Sweileh 243240
Abu Rajef pharmacy 245018

ZARQA:
Dr. Khaleel Abu Hussein 985001
Royal pharmacy (-)

GENERAL
Jordan Television 773111/19
Radio Jordan 774111/19
Ministry of Tourism 642311
Hotel complaints 666112
Price complaints 661776
Telephone Information 12
Jordan and Middle East call 10
Overseas calls 17
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES
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Banana 240/ 240
Barana (Muskatan) 240/ 210
Beans 260/ 220
Broad beans 140/ 100
Cabbage 70/ 50
Carrot (yellow) 130/ 100
Carrot (black) 130/ 100
Cauliflower 90/ 70
Cucumber (large) 180/ 150
Cucumber (small) 160/ 130
Eggplant (large) 170/ 140
Eggplant (small) 150/ 120
Grapefruit 340/ 320
Grapes 220/ 180
Lemon 190/ 150
Mallow 430/ 400
Marrow (large) 110/ 80
Marrow (small) 190/ 160
Onion (dry) 120/ 90
Onion (green) 130/ 110
Oranges (Shamouni) 350/ 300
Parsley 120/ 110
Peas 600/ 550
Peas (American) 600/ 550
Pepper (sweet) 180/ 150
Pepper (hot) 250/ 200
Potatoes 70/ 50
Radishes 140/ 110
Spinach 110/ 90
Tomatoes 220/ 180
Turnip 100/ 80

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Secondary stage exam to be held on June 6

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 53,000 students from the third preparatory class will sit for the admissions examination for the secondary stage, which will be held for the first time in Jordan on June 6, as previously scheduled. Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali said Friday.

Mr. Majali, who was speaking during an interview broadcast Friday on Jordan Television, said that his ministry will soon issue revised regulations on the examination. He added that new provisions would allow students who passed the examination, but who obtained low grades, and those who failed to retake the examination to get higher grades, thus enabling them to pursue their choice of education.

Mr. Majali also said that credit for school results will be given and that this will be added to the final results of the examination. The credit was specified at 20 per cent of the school grades in respect of each school subject.

Another amendment will be introduced whereby students from private schools who pass the examination will be allowed to pursue their secondary education

in their schools in accordance with the school capacities.

Mr. Majali added that the new regulations will take into account the disparity in educational and social circumstances for the various parts of Jordan.

The minister pointed out that the ministry's decision to introduce the admission examination was adopted after a thorough and comprehensive review and study of all issues regarding the subject. It has been established that the examination serves the national interest by arranging the flow of students into various kinds of education and that it also seeks to improve the quality of education, he said.

In its policy statement, the new government of Mr. Zaid Al Rifai said that it would review the admission examination.

Mr. Majali confirmed that the original regulations will be amended to allow for more flexibility in its application and to take into account the various circumstances of each educational area. The pass rate, Mr. Majali said, might exceed 60 per cent and may reach 80 per cent in some areas.

Ministries complete studies on JD 42m project to develop lower Zarqa River basin

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministries of Planning and Agriculture have completed studies on the feasibility and technical studies for a JD 42 million project to develop the lower part of the Zarqa River basin with a view to reducing sedimentation in the King Talal Dam, developing the area agriculturally and protecting the soil from erosion.

The proposed project covers an area of 20,000 dunums and is made up of three sub-projects: The agricultural development project which covers an area of 230,000 dunums planted with

annual crops and about 120,000 dunums planted with fruit trees, the forests and pastures development project which covers 215,000 dunums and a project for protecting the Zarqa River bank and its tributaries and improving rural roads.

Agricultural products and animal wealth in the area included in the project will also be increased. The project is expected to give an annual gain estimated at 5.7 per cent. A conference for financiers will be held at the Ministry of Planning on May 11.

Special techniques from a young gypsy guitarist

By Jean Claude Elias
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A jazz concert Thursday by young German gypsy guitarist Bireli Lagrene at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) had all the characteristics of a very special performance.

One might be tempted to say a lot about the incredible technique and the virtuosity of Lagrene, who, as many genuine gypsies would, started to play the guitar as a very young child. But of course not any gypsy can reach such a level of musical brilliance.

The remarkable aspect of Bireli's playing is not really in the fantastic speed with which he can process one thousand notes per minute. Other jazz guitarists are able to achieve such results, sometimes with even higher precision. The unique quality of Bireli is his ability to play beautiful music and his gift to make it extremely attractive to listen to.

It takes a rare blend of taste and improvising imagination to play the way Bireli does; colourful phrasing and many unusual ways to treat his guitar such as, for example, moving the neck away from the body to obtain a vibrato.

Another, amazing aspect of his personality is how relaxed and comfortable he is on stage. Bireli, probably does not feel more at ease in his own living room or while rehearsing with his band.

With a pianist, a bass player and a drummer, the three of them from Germany and also quite young, Bireli Lagrene gave a performance which jazz lovers will not soon forget and which included among other compositions, "Spain" from Chick Corea and "Minor Swing" from Django Reinhardt, Bireli's mentor. A special mention ought to be given to the pianist who played impressive solos and whose classical education was obvious.

Bireli Lagrene is now eighteen years old, has released four albums including one prize winner. He lives in Strasbourg, France, but plays with German jazz musicians most of the time when he is not accompanied by his brother Galti or cousin Tschiglo.

This very special and unusual musical event was organised by the Department of Culture and Arts in cooperation with the Beirut University College Alumni Club, the RCC and the Goethe Institute in Amman.



Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed hands over a present to an excellent traffic policeman during Saturday's celebrations of World Traffic Day (Petra photo)

Queen Noor's U.S. tour helped bridge gap between West, Arab World

By Norma S. Holmes
USIA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein returned to Amman May 1 after a two-week speaking tour in the United States where she visited four East Coast universities and addressed audiences on current developments in the Middle East.

The aim of her visit, according to His Majesty King Hussein's Press Secretary Fouad Ayoub, who accompanied her on her U.S. visit, was "to promote better understanding between Arabs and Americans."

"My life in the Arab World, as the Queen of Jordan and the wife of King Hussein, has given me a new perspective on the foreign policy application of America's founding principles," the Queen told an academic audience at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in Boston.

In speeches at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, and Princeton University, she stressed "the importance of peace and the need for lasting peace in the Middle East."

"Let us sit together at a peace conference in a neutral venue, under United Nations auspices, and discuss the positive and mutually acceptable aspects of the various peace plans that have been proposed," she told a Boston audience, echoing King Hussein's recent appeal to President Reagan.

In Washington, the concluding leg of her journey, the Queen paid an unofficial visit to the Smithsonian Institution.

"Queen Noor and her party were met by Smithsonian Secretary Robert McC. Adams, Under Secretary Philip S. Hughes, and Thomas Lawton, director of the Center for Asian Art who hosted a private reception and tour of selected galleries in the Freer Gallery of Art."

Accompanied by Jordanian ambassador Ibrahim Izzeddin and Miss Francis Harper of the Jordan Society, the Queen met with Smithsonian officials including John Reinhardt, director of the Directorate of International Activities, for a private reception on the third floor of the Smithsonian

Castle. From that vantage point she viewed actual construction in progress on "The Quadrangle," the \$75 million Centre for African, Near Eastern, and Asian Cultures scheduled for completion 1987.

Explaining to the Queen the concept of the Quadrangle from a three-metre scale model in the entry hall of the Smithsonian Castle, Mr. Adams said the "Quadrangle will provide a 'showcase' for the art and culture of the peoples of Africa, the Near East and Asia" — or nearly two thirds of the world's population.

The Queen graduated from Princeton in 1973 with a bachelor of arts degree in architecture and urban planning. She participated in numerous international urban planning and design projects in the United States and abroad before her marriage.

"Queen Noor had a steady stream of questions for Smithsonian officials relating to the design and scale of above ground pavilions in proportion to those underground. She was also interested in problems involved in having people work in a largely underground environment."

"This is the kind of thing that we are aware of and thinking about," Reinhardt said, "but it was very good to know that Her Majesty is obviously equally aware of it," he said.

The new addition to the Smithsonian, Reinhardt said, will become "a major new national and international resource for sponsoring exhibitions, cultural exchanges, art preservation, in-

ternational symposia, research, study, and educational programmes, all focusing on the art and cultures of the peoples of Africa, the Near East and Asia."

Her tour of selected Freer galleries included a collection of ancient Near Eastern metalware, largely imperial in design and function, many from the sixth to the eighth centuries. Most of the objects were found in Southern Russia, and thought to have been originally made by artisans in Iran.

She also viewed "From the Hand of Man," an internationally acclaimed collection of ancient illustrated manuscripts that belonged to Charles Lang Freer, a Detroit industrialist. Smithsonian curators added to the collection after his death in 1919.

The Queen also admired the ninth and tenth century lustreware from Iran and Iraqi ceramics from the same period. She discussed aspects of preservation of silver at the display of 13th century Islamic metalware. A massive Syrian mid-thirteenth century inlaid casket particularly captured her interest. "You are fortunate to have such treasures," she told Adams and Lawton.

"You have made a significant contribution to the peoples and cultures of the world," Queen Noor told them on the conclusion of her tour. "I think understanding our cultures help us better understand one another," she said. "I hope to see you soon in Jordan to develop future exchange projects."

Red Crescent outlines activities

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Red Crescent Society (JRCS) will continue to support Arab residents in the occupied territories through cooperation with international organisations and societies, JRCS President Ahmad Abu Qoura said Saturday.

Dr. Abu Qoura also reviewed the activities and projects implemented by the JRCS during the past year including the establishment of the Jordanian Red Crescent Hospital which offers treatment free of charge to poor people.

German spring festival ends

AMMAN — The Fifth German Spring Festival was concluded here Saturday, with its organisers describing the event as a "success."

The three-day festival was organised by Luftansa, the German

Airline, in cooperation with Heningner, the Arab Breweries, and held at the Holiday Inn. Senior representatives from Luftansa, flew in especially for the event which was also attended by many government and airline officials.

'Chaos, lack of discipline on roads endanger lives', Kayed says

Interior Minister urges drivers to respect the law as Jordan marks World Traffic Day

By Hamed Abadi
Petra

AMMAN — Safety on roads and traffic regulations are a collective responsibility because chaos, a lack of discipline and violating regulations only brings destruction and endangers peoples' lives, Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed said Saturday.

Mr. Al Kayed was speaking during a celebration held at the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) marking World Traffic Day and the start of Arab Traffic Week.

He said that, for the sake of public safety, drivers should adhere to the law and traffic rules, should train themselves to become more patient and ought to respect traffic signs.

Mr. Al Kayed said that the Ministry of Interior decided to abolish the regulation requiring drivers and front seat passengers to wear seatbelts inside the boundaries of cities because of continued complaints from the public and because the ministry

believes the measure is not necessary.

He said that the motto for World Traffic Day which is "Youth, the support for road safety," was chosen to signify the importance of the role that youth can play in promoting traffic safety.

President of the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents, Mr. Zuhair Malhas, said that road accidents in Jordan continue to pose a great threat to the public. He said that 500 people were killed and 10,000 other persons were injured in road accidents during 1984.

Mr. Malhas added that while in

developed countries six thousand deaths are recorded against 20 million cars, the same number of deaths occur in developing countries for only one million cars.

Mr. Malhas also reviewed the activities of the society and a campaign which aims to increase peoples' awareness and knowledge regarding driving and traffic rules.

Addressing the celebration, Jordan Youth Organisation Director General Mohammad Jamil Abu Al Taeb said that it is most important that youth, especially schoolchildren, become more aware of traffic regulations and dangers on roads since 70 per cent of the population is below 25 and 70 per cent of road victims are below the age of 20.

The celebration was attended by members of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni, Public Security Department Director Lieutenant General Diab Yousef and senior civil and military officials.

Masri voices optimism

(Continued from page 1)

of Representatives appropriations subcommittee has approved the measure, although a formal administration request is not expected until next week.

Action on the special aid represents nothing of a shift in the administration's position. Mr. Shultz had been holding out on the aid package until satisfied that Israel had in place a firm programme to put its economic house in order, Christian Science Monitor said.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres recently sent Mr. Shultz a letter spelling out further steps his government would take to restructure the economy. The letter has not been made public.

Meanwhile, J.S. State Department deputy spokesman Edward Djerejian said that he cannot confirm the report that Israel has deployed, in launching sites, missiles capable of carrying nuclear explosives.

He reminded questioners that President Reagan stated in July 1981 that the United States will seek to prevent the spread of nuclear explosives to additional countries as a fundamental national security and foreign policy objective.

"We have urged Israel, as we have urged all other non-nuclear weapon states, to adhere to the non-proliferation treaty, and to place all its nuclear activities under IAEA safeguards," the deputy spokesman noted.

The Washington-based Aerospace newsletter said Thursday that Israel has deployed a number of nuclear tipped missiles in the Negev desert and the Golan.

King reaffirms stand

(Continued from page 1)

and the state of Israel — but only if Israel makes a similar commitment to live peacefully and on equal terms with her Arab neighbours, and particularly with a Palestinian people granted the right of self-determination," he said.

"To those who seek Arab recognition of Israel's existence, we say this Arab commitment offers mutual recognition of Israeli and Palestinian national rights. To those in the West who seek security for Israel, we say this Arab commitment would guarantee the security of Israel and the Jordan-Palestine confederation — as well as all states in the area and parties to the conflict, within the context of a final comprehensive peace based on justice for all."

(Full text of the King's speech will be published in tomorrow's issue of the Jordan Times).

King Hussein said he was looking forward to meeting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz later this month in Jordan. Mr. Shultz will also visit Egypt and Israel.

The King termed the visit last week by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy to Jordan "very useful."

Following the speech, the King answered questions posed by the audience in Washington and said he will meet President Reagan at the end of May to discuss the stalled Middle East peace process. He said he would discuss with Mr. Reagan, "all matters of mutual interest and concern."

"We cannot continue alone. We hope the United States will assume her special responsibilities as a superpower to support our efforts," he said.

The State Department's number three official, Under Secretary for Political Affairs

Michael H. Armacost, also spoke at the NAAA convention, saying Mr. Murphy's trip was made to encourage the "new momentum" the United States sees building for a Middle East peace.

"This is a year in which progress can be made," Mr. Armacost said, but cautioned, "we are involved in a gradual process in which no sudden breakthroughs are to be expected."

Mr. Armacost said Mr. Shultz's visit beginning May 10 will "sustain the momentum" towards peace.

Former Rep. Paul Findley, Republican, won chairs when he told the conference "Israel holds all the cards today in the peace process... Israel occupies not just the West Bank and Gaza, but for all practical purposes Israel occupies the U.S. government."

Senate Majority leader Robert Dole, also addressed the group, saying he believes the United States is "still a player" in working for Middle East peace, but adding that "in some of those areas, I'm not sure how much opportunity for the U.S. there is at this time."

Assad assails U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

Referring to the possibility of Egypt's return to the Arab fold, Mr. Assad said Cairo would be useful to the Arabs "only after it frees itself from (the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian-Israeli) Camp David (accords)."

"We will foil any anti-Arab plan, and Syria has already proved its capability of doing that," Mr. Assad said.

He said Egypt had abandoned its role as the strongest military power in the Arab World because of the restrictions imposed on it

University lecturers discuss teaching German

By Monika Warich
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A seminar for German language university teachers in Arab countries concluded Saturday in Amman. The seminar was organised by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), an association of West German universities which aims to establish and promote ties and cooperation with other countries on the academic level.

Taking part in the seminar were German lecturers from Egypt, Jordan, Algeria, Morocco, Lebanon and Tunisia. From the DAAD head office in Bonn came Dr. H. Althoff, in charge of the exchange on educational issues, and Mr. H.M. Heffer, head of the section for the recruitment of German staff for universities in Africa and the Near East, and Dr. K. Wynoken represented the DAAD regional office for the Near and Middle East based in Cairo.

The discussions during the seminar centred around three major topics, the first being the position of German literature in the curricula of Arab universities and the understanding of literature with respect to the different topics of literature in the Arab World and Germany.

Talking to the Jordan Times, Dr. Althoff pointed out that here, it

is important to strike a balance between the study of classical major works of German literature and modern literature, the access to the latter often not being as obvious as to the former.

A second point of discussion was aspects of conveying German history, society, culture and the "German way of living" to students from Arab countries. A result of the consultations at the seminar is the foundation of a project to develop specific teaching materials for the region.

There is already a project to draw up a special textbook for German literature, which was discussed in its methodical approach. Both projects are run by DAAD lecturers from the region in cooperation with their local counterparts to make sure that these materials will be comprehensible to the students and that it fits into the special and cultural situation of the prospective users.

The intention is to avoid possible clashes and misunderstandings on the cultural level which might be rooted in differing opinions on topics such as religion or the drinking of alcohol which are paramount to the Arab countries as well as to consider differences within the various countries of the region, explains Mr. Heffer.

Presently, there are three similar DAAD pilot projects for appropriate textbooks under way, one each for the Arab region, India and Latin America, he adds.

Also discussed in the seminar were linguistic aspects of teaching German language to Arab students, such as difficulties posed by the differing grammatical conceptions of the German and the Arabic languages.

There was also a general discussion of internal matters regarding DAAD lecturers abroad, the delegates from the head office in Bonn and the regional director of the Cairo office of DAAD.

The German lecturers are sent to the Arab countries by DAAD within one of its main programmes, which is to send qualified university teachers for "German as a foreign language", who then teach the language, literature and civilisation as major and minor subjects at foreign universities. It is also concerned with the supply of books, teaching aids and the development of curricula.

Presently, seventeen lecture posts exist at the universities of the region, three in Egypt, two in Jordan (at the Jordan University and at Yarmouk University), in Algeria, Morocco and Saudi Arabia, one each in Lebanon and Tunisia.

It is planned to establish three new posts for German lecturers in 1985, one at Birzeit University, one in Aleppo, Syria and one in Baghdad, Iraq.

University teachers for German are sent to foreign countries by DAAD for a maximum period of five years, after which time they return to their home universities in Germany, or to their former teaching posts. They are paid by the foreign universities according to the rates for local teaching staff with similar qualifications and receive a topping-up of their income from the DAAD.

Apart from the exchange of university teaching staff, DAAD's major field of activities is the granting of scholarships to students, young scientists and scholars from abroad to study or teach at German universities for varying periods of time.

DAAD's activities include all academic subjects and their programme is part of the joint activities of Jordanian-German cooperation in the academic field, which was praised by Crown Prince Hassan while speaking on the occasion of a seminar on German-Jordanian scientific cooperation in Environmental Sciences in May 1984 which had been organised by the Royal Scientific Society and DAAD.



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Jordan Times

Published in Arabic and English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975
Head Office: Amman, Jordan

Managing Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD
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Senior Editor: RAMI G. KHOURI
Editorial and Advertising Offices: Jordan Press Foundation
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan
Telephones: 466320, 466205 Telex: 21477 ALJAM JO
Teletype: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

Board of Directors:
Chairman: JUMA A. HAMMAD
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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Good educational step

THE CONTROVERSIAL issue of "admission examinations" for students entering their secondary level of education in Jordanian schools will somewhat be tempered by the regulation amendments that have just been announced by the Minister of Education, Mr. Abdul Wahab Al Majali.

In a television interview broadcast Friday evening, the minister said all the 53,000 students who complete their compulsory stage (third preparatory class) this summer will be offered the chance to continue their secondary studies, with 38,000 taking academic courses and 15,000 vocational courses; and those who fail the general exams, scheduled for next month, will be allowed to sit again next year to get higher grades, making them eligible for secondary courses of their own choice.

This would really be a great help for many Jordanian schoolchildren who, because of lack of proper facilities, sickness or other reasons, fail to get sufficiently high grades enabling them to take up academic courses.

Furthermore, the ministry's decision to allow private-school students, who pass the general examinations to follow up academic courses in their own schools, is bound to have a dual beneficial result in that these students can at least escape restrictions imposed on their choice between academic and vocational streams; and also more and more students will be joining private schools because of this privilege, thus relieving the ministry of education of part of its heavy educational burdens.

Something rather humanitarian in nature about the new amendments is that they view students of different backgrounds differently, allowing better opportunities for students of less privileged social and economic background. Under the amendments, the regulations about acceptance in secondary schools will be more flexible for students coming from remote, rural areas. This amendment, clearly designed to offer equal opportunities for all children, authorises the ministry to increase the 60 per cent margin of accepted students to 80 per cent, depending on the environment of children and other considerations.

The amendments have come as a direct response by the ministry to a public outcry raised when the regulations about admission were first announced by the former government. Let us hope that other amendments to other unjustified and hitherto practised regulations will be made to safeguard public interest. This is only one step forward, but it is encouraging and holds good promise for the future.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordan remains firm with its commitments

OVER THE past three decades under His Majesty King Hussein's reign Jordan has adopted and practised political stands compatible with its pan-Arab orientation and its firm position with regard to the Palestine problem. This policy is still firm and unchanging because Jordan is totally committed to serving Arab causes. Jordan believes firmly in the PLO as a sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and this concept has been conveyed to U.S. envoy Richard Murphy in his recent tour of the Middle East and will be conveyed to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in his forthcoming visit to the country.

Therefore, the U.S. which has gathered sufficient information about the region and the various stands of the countries in it, can formulate specific ideas about a solution. The idea of accepting the PLO as a full partner in the peace-making process has been accepted by the international community and it remains for the U.S. to adopt it and so avoid losing another opportunity for achieving peace. Jordan believes that the best forum for discussing the situation in the Middle East and finding a just and durable peace in the area is through an international conference. If the U.S. continues to delay the achievement of a just peace the door will remain open for further extremist elements to cause violence and disturbance to this region.

Al Dustour: Arab unity — a must

A STATEMENT of support by the European Community to the Jordanian-PLO accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11 is a welcome gesture. It means that Europe has become ready now to help the Arabs and the Palestinians on the road to peace. This backing is significant because it comes from the allies of the United States, and countries that hold influence on Washington's international policies. But on the whole, the support statement remains meaningless if it is not backed by a positive action, which cannot come about in the absence of a unified Arab stand and concerted policies. How can the Arabs expect the Europeans to help them achieve peace if they themselves are in constant disagreement, and if there is no harmony among their governments? The Arab states who are primarily concerned with the situation in the Middle East should first come together and look into means of regaining their rights, through the help and contribution of other countries in Europe. The Arabs should understand that Europe can do nothing as long as they are incapable of helping themselves.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Where the public sector has failed

By Fahed Fanek

SOME WRITERS and columnists were too eloquent in defending the public sector and demonstrating its importance and role in economic life.

This unwarranted defence raises a basic question on whether there is an attempt to eliminate the leading role of the public sector and leave the people under the mercy of the sharks and fat cats.

The public sector is the government. It is very unusual to find some people more enthusiastic about the public sector than the government itself! The intensification of the role of the public sector means more authority for the government. It is astounding to

find many commentators who are not pro-government, yet urging the government to practise more authority over their lives than what it feels necessary under prevalent circumstances.

There is no offensive against the existence of the public sector. There is, however, some bitter criticism of the procedures, achievements and errors practised by the public sector. The criticism of the public sector is a constitutional right of the citizens.

The Jordanian economy and the development efforts are not faced with a choice between either the private sector or the public sector. Both sectors should complement each other. Each sector is more qualified and efficient at a certain role. We are not a single-sector society, and we do not want to be.

We cannot think of our economy being run solely by the government or exclusively by businessmen.

It is true that importers and brokers belong to the private sector, but the private sector is the whole population, including all farmers, labourers, landlords and investors as long as they are not employed by the government.

The thought that the responsibility of production and management should be con-

fined to civil servants is not acceptable. The people under this category are only consumers looking for the government to feed them with imported food.

The public sector's institutions are going about their business as usual. The Jordan Civil Consumer Corporation continues to provide its services to government employees and their families and neighbours. It may stop importing luxurious goods and high fashion items. The Ministry of Supply is also still functioning. It may be asked to give up trading in apples and American cigarettes, but its responsibility for the basic goods will not be

touched. In general, the practices and duties of the public sector are currently under revision. They should always be subject to revision. The public sector is not threatened in its existence. It is only required to rationalise its practices.

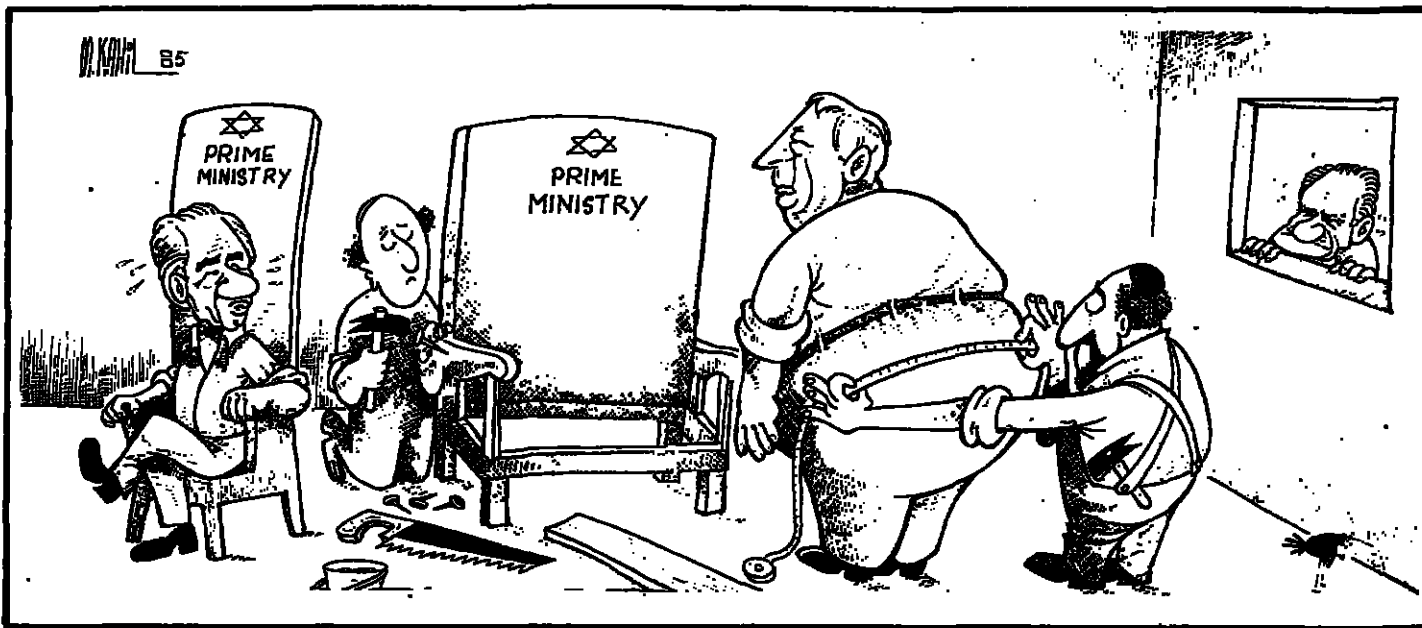
The main purpose is to enhance the role of the private sector in the fields of investment, construction and in industrial, agricultural and tourist activities.

The private sector is not the importation, exploitation and monopoly as some would like to think. As a matter of fact, the private sector could not be stimulated or developed by

more imports. On the contrary, imports have killed domestic production. Imports should be reduced and restricted so that the private sector can fill the vacuum and produce the wheat, meat, tobacco, milk etc. that our consumers need.

The public sector is required to reconsider its role and withdraw from the fields where it has failed to function properly and where the private sector can function at a lower cost and with higher efficiency.

The public sector, i.e. civil servants, have no business in the ownership and management of hotels, newspapers, factories and bakeries. They tried and failed.



Hitler's ghost still stalks the Germans

By Mark Wood

BONN — Forty years after he committed suicide in a Berlin bunker, Hitler's ghost has returned to haunt the Germans as the Bitburg controversy reminds them they cannot escape his legacy.

The defeated Nazi leader took his own life on April 30, 1945 as Soviet troops closed in on his hideout, ending a 12-year reign that has become synonymous with war, cruelty and the systematic annihilation of "inferior" peoples.

Four decades later, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl appears to have made a major miscalculation in assuming the time was right to prove that this nightmare now belonged firmly in the past.

Mr. Kohl's suggestion that he and President Reagan lay a wreath at the German war cemetery in Bitburg as a gesture of reconciliation was intended to demonstrate that the Germans of today should no longer be identified with Hitler's Third Reich.

But the ugly controversy which ensued has shown that Hitler's ghost cannot be exorcised so easily and pointed to a growing gulf between the Germans' own perceptions of their history and the views of many outside the country.

Bonn officials and ordinary West Germans have been stunned by the fierce attacks on the Bitburg visit from U.S. Jewish groups, war veterans, congressmen and members of the public.

Opinion polls and even casual

conversations leave no doubt that Mr. Kohl reflected the feelings of the vast majority of West Germans when he proposed the ceremony.

"It's time to say enough is enough. Forty years on we can't be expected to keep saying we're sorry for what the Nazis did. Bitburg was a good idea to show we have been accepted as equal partners by our allies," a young post office worker said.

Many West Germans also say they fail to understand that U.S. critics of the visit should be particularly upset that 49 former members of Hitler's brutal Waffen-SS are among the nearly 2,000 soldiers buried in the cemetery.

They say it is wrong to try to differentiate between the dead and support the government view that a wreath-laying signifies only mourning for the general waste of life in war and not an honour for any individual or group.

Mr. Kohl's spokesman Peter Boenisch has dismissed the entire controversy as a product of distorted and unjust media reporting in the United States. But some commentators believe that insensitivity on the part of the Germans may be the real cause.

The influential weekly Die Zeit said Mr. Kohl's proposal to visit Bitburg reflected a widespread determination to "draw a line" across the past regardless of the feelings of those who still had bitter memories of the Nazi era.

It called this a "deplorable and impermissible" attempt to try to

treat the victims of Hitler and the men who carried out his atrocities as equals.

But such commentaries have been in the minority. Most West German newspapers initially avoided analysing the background to the controversy over Bitburg and have since focused chiefly on its implications for U.S.-West German relations.

The weekly Der Spiegel said this attitude reflected a continuing inability to come to terms with the Nazi past that made acts of reconciliation all the more questionable.

Few West Germans would agree. Most say they know quite enough about Hitler's atrocities and believe 40 years of stable democracy should be enough to convince foreigners that the Germans are now a different people.

In fact, thanks to the destruction of World War II and the changes wrought by the victorious allies, there are few visible legacies of the Nazi past.

Little of Hitler's bombastic architecture survived and the machinery of suppression and propaganda was replaced by one of the most open political systems in the West.

Although invariably highly publicised, neo-Nazi and other extreme right-wing groups have generally made less impact than in many other Western European states.

However, despite the rapid construction of a new and prosperous post-war society, the West Ger-

mans took time to start coming to terms with the era that preceded it.

Only in the 1970s did a wave of books and films about Hitler begin to flood the market and only in 1985 has the first major West German series involving detailed film clips of the war years appeared on television.

Many younger West Germans say that even if awareness came late, it is now rooted deeply enough to ensure that nothing like Nazism could ever recur among the Germans.

But some add that they believe their nation has been forced to show excessive penance over the past 40 years.

"The Nazis were not the only ones to commit war crimes. But their crimes are rammed down our throats because we were the losers. You don't hear so much discussion about what the Russians did," one business executive said.

Whether or not they share such views, most people evidently feel the dispute in the United States over Bitburg has been hurtful to the West Germans and effectively stigmatised them as a nation.

Commentators say the affair has achieved exactly the opposite of what Mr. Kohl intended and identified the Germans more closely with Hitler in the eyes of the American public than they had been for years.

"The old wounds, which were supposed to be healed, have broken open again," Die Zeit's Dietrich Strothmann wrote.

Gorbachev gives the Kremlin new blood

By Celestine Bohlen

MOSCOW — Three new men have taken their seats in the Soviet Politburo and, in doing so, have pushed the country's ruling group across the generational divide.

No longer can it be so easily said that the Soviet Union is run by a group of old men: as of Tuesday, a majority of the 13-member group is under the age of 65. Only four months ago, seven out of 12 Politburo members were over 70.

The shift is not simply statistical. The new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, still the youngest member at 54, has moved quickly to refashion the Soviet leadership in his own image, picking younger, better-educated men, each with a background of practical, managerial experience.

While the Soviet Union in recent years has been governed by old men, most previous leaders acted similarly to Mr. Gorbachev in bringing in their own new men, and Leonid I. Brezhnev also named several Politburo members who were in their 50s. They remained, however, and are only now giving way to a younger generation.

The key thread running through Mr. Gorbachev's choices, endorsed Tuesday by the Central Committee, however, is that they, like Mr. Gorbachev, are all Andropov men.

Yuri V. Andropov, during his brief tenure as Soviet leader from November 1982 to his death in February 1984, laid the groundwork for Mr. Gorbachev's first major personnel moves by guiding Yegor K. Ligachev, Nikolai I. Ryzhkov and Viktor M. Chebrikov to positions close to the centre of Soviet power.

It was under Mr. Andropov that Mr. Ligachev, 64, made his meteoric rise, from first secretary of the Tomsk party to a position on the Communist Party Secretariat in charge of personnel. Jumped into the Politburo by Mr. Gorbachev without passing through the usual probation as a non-voting, candidate member, Mr. Ligachev now is reported to hold the post of ideological secretary as well, which would put him second behind Mr. Gorbachev in the party hierarchy.

Mr. Chebrikov's career progressed at a steady rate. Starting in Dnepropetrovsk, a stronghold of support for Mr. Brezhnev, he came to Moscow in 1967 as chief of personnel at the KGB secret police, where Mr. Andropov was then chief. In 1982, after Mr. Andropov became party head, Mr. Chebrikov, 61, was moved into the top KGB job and, again under Mr. Andropov, became a candidate member of the Politburo in 1983.

Mr. Ryzhkov, 54, an expert in heavy industry with a background at Gosplan, the Soviet State Pla-

ning Committee, was brought into the party secretariat by Mr. Andropov, where he was given responsibility in the economic field, heading a new unit charged with integrating various economic efforts.

Like Mr. Ligachev, Mr. Ryzhkov has been vaulted straight onto the Politburo without serving as candidate member. Such rapid promotions have been extremely rare in recent times, only Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and the late defence minister, Andrei A. Grechko, were elevated directly to the Politburo.

Even Viktor P. Nikoanov, 56, named Tuesday to the party secretariat where he is expected to take over the agricultural slot once occupied by Mr. Gorbachev, got his first big promotion under Mr. Andropov, becoming agricultural minister of the Russian Federation in January 1983.

The only exception to the pattern in Tuesday's promotions is Defence Minister Sergei L. Sokolov, named one of six candidate members of the Politburo. His appointment is widely regarded as honourific.

That Mr. Gorbachev could afford to break unwritten rules and reach down below the ranks of candidate members for Politburo choices is seen here as a sign of political confidence and the momentum of his leadership.

Like the men, the themes pushed by Mr. Gorbachev can be traced back to Mr. Andropov, whose tenure saw a push toward modernisation and the first infusion of new blood into the leadership left behind by Mr. Brezhnev, who died in 1982.

Mr. Ligachev, a well-dressed, well-spoken man, spent 18 years as local party chief in Tomsk, an important industrial centre in the Urals. Before that he had worked in party and government posts in Novosibirsk, in Siberia, and for four years in the early 1960s in Moscow in a bureau of the Central Committee.

Responsibility for party personnel has given Mr. Ligachev a sensitive and influential post in the hierarchy since 1983. In 1983 and 1984, he worked with Mr. Gorbachev in supervising selection of candidates.

Mr. Chebrikov, as chief of the KGB, follows Mr. Andropov, who headed it for 15 years, in holding a KGB seat on the Politburo. His KGB tenure has continued a crackdown on corruption and a tight rein on the dissent.

Mr. Ryzhkov, after Mr. Gorbachev the Politburo's youngest member, made his name in Sverdlovsk in the Urals where by 1971 he was general director of an important manufacturer of armaments and heavy machinery.

In 1975, he came to Moscow as first deputy minister of heavy machine building and in 1979 became first deputy chairman of Gosplan — The Washington Post.

LETTERS

Seatbelts save lives

To the Editor:

I TOTALLY agree with Mrs. Asfour's comment concerning wearing car seatbelts in Jordan (Letters, Jordan Times, Sunday, April 28).

If you go back and look at police records, you will find that the majority of all accidents happened within city limits; for example, a person who was employed with us was blinded in an accident opposite the Holiday Inn Hotel. The police said that if the victim had worn his seatbelt, injury would not have happened. This is only one example, and I am sure that most people will agree that they know similar instances.

I ask again the Ministry of Interior to go over the statistics concerning this matter and for God's sake put the law back as before for the protection of our families and friends. Seatbelts are a MUST. I believe their wearing must continue to be compulsory both inside and outside town and at all times of driving.

Ghaleb S. Sawalha,
Regency Palace Hotel,
P.O. Box 927000,
Amman.



President Tito

per cent in five years and officials admit they are worried about keeping the social peace.

The self-styled Communist leadership is chronically aware of its lack-lustre, ineffective image. No party plenary session passes without self-criticism. But the system remains intact. Though they rotate posts, the same people stay in power.

At the end of one such meeting this month, former Interior Minister Stane Dolanc said: "Everything we have heard here today is what we have heard I don't know how many times... Do not think that people are going to read what they have heard repeated a thousand times before."

Some Western diplomats believe that a conspiracy trial of six intellectual dissidents late last year was caused by a loss of nerve by part of the leadership who feared the climate was ripe for the growth of an organised political opposition.

Increased press attacks on the Roman Catholic Church in the north suggesting links with Croatian nationalism can be seen in the same light, they say.

Party academics express concern over disenchantment among young people for the party, though it has 2.1 million members.

There is a grudging appreciation of the tortuous nature of the government's negotiations with Western creditors over refinancing payment on the national debt.

But real power still lies with the

By Richard Balmforth

BELGRADE — "Okay. So maybe he didn't know much about economic things," said a Belgrade shopkeeper, gazing at a portrait of the late President Josip Broz Tito on his wall. "But we lived better than now. There's no-one around now to compare with him."

Five years after President Tito's death on May 4, 1980, after nearly four decades of unchallenged authority, the man in the street here needs no encouragement to dwell on perceived inadequacies of today's leaders and look back fondly at the Tito years.

It is widely accepted that the economic errors that caused Yugoslavia's present debt crisis were made under Tito.

But the impression of indecisiveness that emanates from his political heirs today as they wrestle with his legacy only serves to emphasise his other strengths.

In a multi-national federation of inherent rivalries and tensions, he was a unifying force, a federal institution.

The minute's silence observed on Saturday may be a moment of sober self-comparison with the legend by his successors and a sombre reflection on the problems he bequeathed.

For five years on, times are hard and getting harder.

The problems are many: an economic crisis fuelled by 70 per cent inflation and a foreign debt of

\$19 billion, outbursts of nationalist extremism and a chronic lack of confidence in federal leadership.

The leadership draws comfort from Western support over the debt crisis. But the mood is sombre and the cynicism of ordinary people tangible.

With the dinar in a tailspin against major currencies, travel to the West has become a thing of the past for many middle-income families. Lower down the scale, some families simply cannot afford holidays anywhere.

The increasingly free press has brought home the realities connected with new headline words such as "inflation" and "IMF".

Spiralling prices have hit everything from boot-laces to speed boats. Almost a million people are unemployed.

The average monthly salary of 25,000 dinars (\$104) is just enough to buy a cheap fridge, a down-market television set or enough to rent a modest Belgrade apartment for a month.

Peculiarities of the domestic economy help explain the near-miracle of making ends meet. Forty per cent of people have relatives in rural communities, ensuring cheap supplies of good food.

About 20 per cent are connected with the million or so Yugoslavs working in Western Europe who provide a source of inflation-proof hard currency.

There have been few signs of social protest, though living standards have dropped at least 40

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

One in four Jordanian marriages ends in a divorce court

By Josephine Zamaniri
Special to the Jordan Times

THE HIGH divorce rate in Jordan has become one of the major topics discussed here lately; figures like one in every four marriages ending in divorce courts make quite spectacular headlines. The major study on divorce carried out in Amman by Dr. Mohammad Barhoum, a sociologist at the University of Jordan, does not concur with some of the speculations. However, his explanation of the increase in divorces may come as a surprise. Women remain the casualty group of family separations here and both Dr. Barhoum and young lawyer Mrs. Asma Khader believe that change is needed to alleviate both a social and legal imbalance.

Under Islamic law, divorce is obtainable by both males and females. A woman can divorce her husband if he is chronically ill, absent from the home for more than one year, if he is unable to support his wife adequately, and if he is impotent or infertile. However, in practice today in Jordan, the great majority of divorce proceedings are brought to court by men not women, according to both Dr. Barhoum and Mrs. Khader.

At the present time in Amman, about one in every six marriages ends in divorce. In 1971 one in

every 7.2 marriages broke down, this rose to a high one in every 4.7 in 1979 and back to one in 6.2 by 1982. According to Dr. Barhoum's study the majority of divorces were among the young and 58.2 per cent of these broken marriages were unions of less than five years' duration. Males aged between twenty and twenty-nine accounted for 62.9 per cent of all men divorced and those between thirty and thirty-nine constituted a further 29.5 per cent. For women, the figures are roughly similar, although starting at an earlier age as women marry younger. Those aged under nineteen accounted for 22.4 per cent of divorces, those twenty to twenty-nine constituted 40.5 per cent whilst those between thirty and thirty-nine made up 29.5 per cent.

The official reasons cited for marriage breakdowns are predictable. Family interference or more precisely in-laws' meddling topped the list, accounting for 37.6 per cent of cases. Misunderstanding, either sexual or psychological constituted a further 23.2 per cent. Following this, adultery (19.8 per cent), sexual problems (8.5 per cent), economic difficulties and poverty (5.2 per cent), infertility of the wife (3.4 per cent), and finally 2.3 per cent of divorces are brought about by husbands dissatisfied with wives who produce daughters!

What can be deduced from the statistics of Dr. Barhoum's report, and what are the realities behind the 1979 increase in the divorce rate?

Dr. Barhoum sees the divorce escalation, correlates with the financial boom of the late seventies. First of all, money flowed into Jordan from the oil-rich Arab countries in the form of either aid or wages of Jordanians employed abroad. Similarly within Jordan itself, land prices as a consequence of demand rose sharply and peasant owners after selling land found themselves rich. The huge increase in available money coupled with an existing fluid class division brought about profound change in the Jordanian social fabric, Dr. Barhoum believes.

Those who possessed the "new money" did not always have the social or educational skills to join the class which their financial status entitled them. Thus their wealth was often squandered on material possessions which would indicate to fellow Jordanians that they had socially arrived. Frequently, this meant imported luxuries — cars, electrical equipment and as witnessed by the 1979 increase in divorces, new wives.

Divorce is highest amongst the lower classes as not only are they the majority classes but also the strata where traditional norms prevail. For a traditional man, a

woman is a subordinate and as such she is neither equal nor respected. Conflict arises, Dr. Barhoum believes, as although a man may love and respect his mother, the relationship is after all an unchangeable biological one, as a husband he may place his wife in a demeaning subordinate position.

The marriage roles played out for the child by his parents will be recreated in his own marriage. Thus, the son of a bullying, overbearing father will probably treat his own wife similarly. Also the daughter of such a family will grow up to be the subservient wife of the next generation. Thus imbalanced roles can become self-perpetuating.

For Mrs. Khader many of the present illnesses of the marriage divorce system could be remedied by the proper application of the existing law and the updating of others. She points out that although a man has the right to unconditional divorce — that is he need not cite a reason for separation — he still must pay alimony to his wife. The right to arbitrary male divorce may be argued, but a woman is protected to some extent as alimony must be paid, in such cases. However, as Mrs. Khader points out, in practice the system fails as alimony is payable only for up to one year depending on the age of the

woman; and as Dr. Barhoum's study showed, the average amount of alimony was a trifling seven dinars per child each month. In order to correct the abuses of the system, new laws were introduced to combat arbitrary divorces and further compensation must be made to the wife divorced without a cited reason.

However, Mrs. Khader maintains the amounts are still pitifully low and men manipulate the law to avoid paying. First of all a husband can remarry another, treat his wife cruelly etc., in order to force her to sue for divorce so he can avoid compensating her. Another subterfuge is to go to court and agree to pay on instalments which are simply never forthcoming.

Mrs. Khader maintains that the financial burden of divorce can be remedied by the proper application of the existing law. For a Muslim marriage, a contract is signed and before the ceremony, an agreed sum of money is paid to the bride and a post-dated amount can also be decided upon as a divorce settlement. However, as Mrs. Khader points out, this alimony settlement is frequently not included in the wedding contract as, firstly, the bride wishes to show good-will and secondly, in lower class families, the contract is generally drawn up by the woman's

father, brother etc. who view her as a subordinate to be "given" to a relative or friend.

In Islam, a woman is given the right to trade, own property and to earn separately from husband who can claim no part of it. Frequently, even this guarantee is abused. Mrs. Khader gave the example of a woman married at the age of fourteen to an older man of moderate income. After thirty years of marriage during which he became a millionaire, he decided to divorce her. All she was "legally" entitled to was the alimony and compensation for less than one year, and she had no right to a share of the property both she and her husband worked for. In general, after divorce in Jordan, the property, goods and chattels remain the man's unless the wife can prove them to be her own.

Traditionally children remain the "property" of the father, and at the age of seven must be turned over to the paternal house. Jordanian law however has been updated and now children may remain with their mothers until the age of around thirteen when they are given the right to decide which parent they wish to live with. If they choose to remain with their mother, the father need no longer pay for their support. A divorced woman may work. However, if that is judged to interfere

with her rearing of the children, they may be handed over to the father's care. If the woman remarries outside the family of her children, they are automatically returned to their father; similarly if the mother changes her religion. A judicial decision may take the children away from her if she intends leaving the country.

Mrs. Khader maintains that women are given the necessary tools to safeguard their rights in both marriage and divorce. A woman may ask for any condition she chooses in her marriage contract, provided it does not contradict with the Islamic and the natural laws of marriage. This coupled with the right to an independent economic identity, should guarantee a woman despite the imbalances within the existing law favouring males. The reasons why women suffer under the present system are three-fold, according to Mrs. Khader. Firstly women remain ignorant of their rights and the law. Secondly, for poorer women, their marriage contract is written by a father or brother who literally "gives" her to other relatives and thirdly, social restrictions have come to prohibit women from fully utilising their legal rights.

Both Dr. Barhoum and Mrs. Khader see women's education as the key to correcting the present

deficiencies. An educated woman will be aware of her rights; a literate woman is capable of writing her own marriage contract; and a working woman can maintain her economic independence and care for her children.

What then of the Jordanian male? Can he cope with the future Jordanian woman as an equal partner? The answer is probably yes. Certainly the educated men of the upper middle class have come to terms with educated wives and treat them as equals. Most probably a trickle down effect will result.

Dr. Barhoum would not like to see what he called the "Western" approach to marriage here. However, he maintains that an equal but different role must be established in Arab marriages in order to see adequate social and psychological developments take place to alleviate the sufferings of women who are principally wronged under the present system. For Mrs. Khader the abuses of the law can and must be changed. She says that the imbalances favouring men particularly in relation to property settlement can be updated by new laws. Similarly, she maintains that women must be made aware of their rights and men educated into sharing equally with their wives in both marriage and divorce.

Arab women managers train in U.S. for present, future jobs

By Jacquelyn S. Porth

WASHINGTON — They came to the United States from 11 Arab countries as professional women seeking to improve their management skills in the health care field.

Thirty-five women travelled to the centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) to participate in a five-week programme conducted in Arabic by a specially selected team of resources specialists. The workshop aims to train mid- and senior-level managers in the technical skills needed to manage health, family planning and development programmes. The workshop is conducted in Arabic so that the women who do not have English as a second language can participate and benefit from the instruction.

The women came to the United States — many of them for the first time — from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Amina Belfakih took part in the workshop because she is interested in management, budgeting and family planning. In Morocco she is inspector of finance and in charge of administrative affairs for the Cabinet of the President and House of Representatives. She belongs to many women's organisations in Rabat and she said she will be able to tell them a lot about the various aspects of the workshop. Professionally, Ms. Belfakih does not deal in women's development issues but she said, "because I am a woman, I am Moroccan ... I can

help them."

She said she has learned a lot that is new about women in management during the workshop as well as how to prepare a project. She hopes some day to organise a workshop like the one she attended in Washington because she said the women in Morocco have nothing comparable.

Prior to her departure for Rabat she said, "When I go back, I want to do something that will help women and something that we don't have here." She is thinking, perhaps, of trying to organise a training course for midwives in the countryside. She said, "We must have a course for women who never went beyond primary school." But her first task will be to find out what the women there want and need.

The Arabic Women in Management (WIM) Workshop was conducted from March 18 to April 10 and included a trip to New York City to visit the United Nations and a visit to the World Bank's Middle East Division for Population, Health and Nutrition in Washington.

After their arrival each woman had a small polaroid photograph taken of herself and attached it to a large four-by-two foot piece of paper. On it she wrote her name, title and some information about herself as a visual aid for the group to become better acquainted with her. It did not take long for the comradery of the group to show.

Peggy Curlin, who is vice president of CEDPA, said she had rarely seen such a hardworking, mature group with women who seemed to care for each other so much.

The sessions were designed to be very participatory and the women were often seen eagerly

raising their hands to answer questions posed by their instructors or murmuring in unison in response to comments made. The instructors also made good use of many role-playing exercises as a teaching tool.

The workshop and its various components are designed to permit the women, in the fifth week, to prepare their own proposal or blueprint — in writing. Each woman identified a problem in her country, designed a project to address the problem, specified the objectives of the project, decided how to implement it, determined a method of evaluation and the required programme costs. She then presented it to the group for critique.

Dr. Magda Ghanma, a Jordanian, was the workshop coordinator and conducted a session on "family planning and contraceptive technology." Ms. Ghanma was aided in programme coordination by workshop Hanan Hadad, a native of Lebanon. Salha Awwad, who is a CEDPA alumna and director of the Egypt Follow-Up Unit and Institute for Training and Research in Family Planning in Alexandria, came to Washington to lead sessions on "Self-Accumulation," "Training of Trainers," and the "Change Process." She was assisted by Samir Mansour.

Dr. Saad Gadalla, who is in the U.S. on a sabbatical from the Social Science Research Centre in Egypt, led sessions on "Community-Based Delivery Systems," "Needs Assessment," and "Evaluation." This is the second time Mr. Gadalla has taught an Arabic WIM session. The first session was held last year in October.

Another professor on sabbatical from the American Uni-

versity of Beirut, Dr. Huda Zurayk, dealt with the "Role of Arabic Women in Development."

Although the workshop was not strictly related to her work as an administrative officer at the Moroccan Women's Department in Rabat, Kerrih Fatima said the most useful sessions for her dealt with how to formulate a project, how to create a financial statement and the ones on family planning and women and development.

Once home, Fatima hopes to survey 200 women in six villages in northern Morocco to study the condition of rural women. She said, "Before you can help them, you have to know what they want." So with the help of one coordinator and six surveyors she hopes to persuade the Ministry of Social Affairs to allow her to survey those women about "their hopes and aspirations."

The workshop provides the participants with an opportunity to form networks and exchange information. Nahed Kamel, who is a member of the Alexandria Faculty of Medicine in Egypt, described the workshop this way: "It is an opportunity, really, to see women who are interested in women in Arab countries and who can discuss problems similar or similar."

She explained that when the women discussed their mutual experiences insights are gained. She said the only comparable networking organisation that exists in Egypt is the Women's Association for University Graduates, to which she belongs. Egyptian physician, Mona Al-Sharabassi said that, "When you see the similar problems, you see that you are more related to each other." She added, "One of the most im-

portant aspects of this workshop ... is the chance to meet members from other countries and to know what's going in these countries." At the end of the workshop, Vice-President Curlin said it was not just the end of the programme for these women, but "the beginning of a new network," for them.

Laila Sulami of the Moroccan Ministry of Youth and Sports works with women's development issues in Rabat — in helping women to learn to read and write and to learn skills that will aid them in generating income. Future community-based projects she expects to work on will teach women about beekeeping and rugmaking. Another future project would teach women how to work with leather, how to be cooks, how to raise chickens and about print-making.

CEDPA Communications Assistant Ellen Fisher said workshop participants are identified through international organisations such as the U.N. Fund for Population Activities and the U.S. Agency for International Development as well as through CEDPA programme alumni who identify women who they believe will benefit from the workshop.

"Many of the women have been in the in-country training programmes, for instance, and feel that they could use a higher level of training," Ms. Fisher said. She also explained that, "Many of these women go back to their countries and they are interested in extending the work, the new techniques that they've learned here."

Dr. Ghanma said CEDPA looks for people who are already involved in family planning or any

type of public service function. Among the women who are nominated to participate in the workshop, CEDPA tries to choose women who not only will benefit from the training, but who also will be able "to take some action when they return home again."

After the women are back at their jobs, Ms. Ghanma said, someone from CEDPA stays in touch with them and monitors their professional growth.

"There is a very strong link between the alumni and the staff here after the workshop is over," she said.

The entire workshop ended with each of the women "graduating" and receiving a written certificate. This was an emotional moment and as Nahed Kamel explained, "We are a very emotional people."

Fatima Abakar Sineen of the Sudan sang a song in Arabic to the group expressing the feelings of many of the women. It was about it being "too early to say good-bye to CEDPA and all of our friends."

During the last week of the workshop, the women prepared a large canvas banner to present to the CEDPA staff. They stitched colorful paper tulips on the canvas and signed their names in Arabic. In the middle of each flower they placed their photos as a symbol of the growth of friendships and the establishment of permanent professional bonds.

Dr. Phyllis Piotrow, the Chairman of the Board at CEDPA, told the women that they will have many opportunities ahead of them to carry out their special projects and not to "give up hope if something doesn't work the first time." — U.S. Information Agency.

Greek men and women exchange roles for 1 day

By Penny Fox

THERE ARE parts of Greece today, where, if you should find yourself wandering around the villages in January, you may witness scenes of sexual anarchy known as "gynokratia", in the cafes and on the streets. It lasts for only 24 hours, but for this brief period traditional sex roles are exchanged.

Men stay at home and do the housework; women lounge in the cafes in a caricature of men's attitudes, playing cards, telling dirty jokes, or dancing and singing in the streets. In some villages, the men dress in women's clothes and the women swagger around in jacket and trousers. The roots of this custom are ascribed to various sources — ancient Greek, Christian, or from the period of Turkish occupation.

The tradition is a strong one, and may supplement the tourists' view of the peasant woman, sustained by the travel brochures for the Greek islands, spinning and weaving, shaking olives from the trees, carrying large bundles of dried fodder from field to farmhouse, and always dressed in black with a modest headscarf. The ceremony itself is obviously a parody of male domination; the reality is that the women do more than sweep the floors and feed the children — they are an essential part of agricultural life.

Estimates vary, but it is apparent that about 30 per cent of working women in Greece are employed in agriculture. The variation is probably partly due to their non-appearance on the employment register. Things may change now that, for the first time, women can claim social benefits and a pension independent of their husbands. Their necessary registration as claimants may well reveal the real numbers of previously invisible women workers.

Much has happened since the Colonels' regime collapsed in 1974. Political parties, previously banned, found their feet, and by the next elections in 1981, PASOK won on a Socialist programme with a commitment to redefine traditional concepts of male and female roles through changes in Greek law.

Greece became a member of the European Community (EC) in January of the same year, but the Westernisation of Greece, including the attempts to transform women's role in society, is not so much due to this type of formal structural change as to the changing expectations of the Greeks themselves.

Since world war II, large numbers of young Greeks have received their secondary and tertiary education abroad — in Australia, the U.S. and Europe — and many of the present cabinet ministers were previously teaching or living abroad. It is perhaps largely due to the activities of this newly emerged class that the proposals for legislation on equality of the sexes have become a reality.

The changes in legislation appear all the more radical because of the well-established traditions which preceded them.

Change which has been achieved by statute is not readily accepted by people in a country where tradition is respected and celebrated — often the only area of life, amidst the vagaries of political fortune, which can be relied upon. One of the chief opponents is the Greek Church, previously the only body which could solemnise marriage before the change in law in 1983 permitted civil weddings.

To implement the legislation, the position of adviser to the prime minister on women's issues was established. The Greek Council for Equality set up two years ago, with the purpose of achieving the "legal and substantive equality of men and women," and of recommending measures to attain this goal and monitoring their success. Committees for equality are being set up at provincial (prefecture) level, and one of these committees has created a women's agricultural tourist cooperative on the island of Lesbos, in an attempt to achieve economic independence for women living in rural areas.

The political parties have their parallel women's organisations: membership of the Union of Greek Women — the president of which is Mrs. Papandreou — is approximately 15,000, with women on the central committee of PASOK. Although only 20 of the 300 MPs are women, this compares well with the U.S. figure of 25 women MPs out of 650. There is a Union of Greek Housewives, there are magazines of women's rights, entry barriers to careers on the grounds of gender are being abolished, extended maternity and paternity leave is available, and an ambitious programme of day centres has been proposed to help working women.

Family planning centres have been set up all over the country, and the government has proposed a system of state health provision which would be a prerequisite for any effective abortion law reform. — The Guardian.

Prostitutes may be allowed to advertise in Canadian phone book

By Paul Majendie
Rauer

OTTAWA — Prostitutes could advertise in the telephone book and sell sex from their homes if Canada's Conservative government adopts the sweeping recommendations of a committee set up to study the world's oldest profession.

The committee, headed by a former president of the Canadian Bar Association, said in a report released recently that adult prostitutes should be allowed to work from home or out of small-scale brothels licensed by local authorities.

"We see this as a first step in relaxing the irritants on the street and to give people who are prostitutes some amount of dignity,"

committee Chairman Paul Fraser said.

Prostitution has been a headache for police in Canada since the Supreme Court ruled in 1978 that streetwalkers could only be arrested if their soliciting was "pressing and persistent."

In his first reaction to the federal committee report, Justice Minister John Crosbie said the government would introduce legislation next month that would make it "illegal to solicit on the streets per se."

"We cannot tolerate a situation where the citizens or police in certain areas don't control the streets," he said.

Mr. Crosbie praised what he called a balanced and well thought out report and said of the prostitution-at-home suggestion:

"The government has not decided on its response, but I am certainly not going to rule it out."

Mr. Fraser said that if the government allows prostitutes over the age of 18 to sell sex in their homes, then advertising in the yellow pages of the telephone book — the section where businesses

more explicit."

The committee argued that decriminalisation does not necessarily result in more prostitution and said that, despite draconian legislation, the United States had an uneven record in control of prostitution by criminal law.

The committee, which studied other countries' laws, singled out Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands decriminalisation efforts because these nations "have recognised the value of social strategies in changing attitudes and responding to the human problems associated with prostitution."

advertise — would become a distinct possibility.

Mr. Fraser, now a Vancouver lawyer, said escort services already do a great deal of advertising, that "has become suggestively

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strategies in changing attitudes and responding to the human problems associated with prostitution."

Canadian committee member John McLaren said: "We want to see the prostitutes become masters of their own fates."

"We are not in favour of large-scale prostitution emporiums, large brothels. We have suggested that if the government is going to come to grips with the problem, that it look at small establishments that would ideally be run by the provinces themselves," he added.

Release of the report was a positive response from feminists and prostitutes. Police spokesmen were more cautious, saying they wanted to study it first.

Peggy Miller, leader of the Canadian Organisation for the Rights

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Everton one victory away from first division crown

LONDON (R) — Everton extended their unbeaten run to 26 matches and maintained their remorseless progress towards the English first division soccer championship with a typically professional 1-0 victory at Sheffield Wednesday Saturday afternoon.

Scottish international striker Andy Gray scored the only goal of the match after 26 minutes to leave Everton 11 points clear of their nearest challengers and within two points of their first title since 1970.

Everton will clinch the title if they beat visitors Queen's Park Rangers on Monday afternoon.

By one of soccer's rich ironies, only one club now has any chance of stopping Everton celebrating their first championship since 1970 — defending champions and Merseyside rivals Liverpool who were written off by many pundits as early as last October.

The European Cup finalists, who meet Italy's Juventus in Brussels on May 29, enjoyed a seven-goal thriller against Chelsea Saturday morning, only winning 4-3 through a late goal by their brilliant Welsh international striker Ian Rush.

On a day of high scoring, the penultimate full Saturday programme of the season also saw Sunderland humiliated in a 4-0 home defeat by Aston Villa and they will almost certainly drop to the second division.

Colin Gibson, Mark Walters, Steve McMahon and Peter Withe scored Villa's goals while Sunderland's fellow-strugglers Coventry, West Ham, Ipswich and Norwich were all also beaten.

Only Luton Town, of the

relegation-threatened teams, managed a victory. They beat Arsenal, who were challenging for a UEFA Cup place, 3-1 at home Saturday morning with two goals from the prolific Mick Harford and one from Nigerian Emeka Nwajobi.

Arsenal manager Don Howe felt so incensed by the defeat, he said: "The players should be ashamed to collect their wages this week. They didn't earn them. I will be ashamed to collect mine because I line up alongside them."

Manchester United, Tottenham and Southampton made the most of Arsenal's slip and maintained their challenges for places in European soccer next season with victories over struggling teams.

United, whose last slight hopes of the title disappeared Saturday, won 1-0 at Norwich with a header by Kevin Moran. Tottenham beat Coventry 4-2 and Southampton trounced Ipswich 3-0 with two goals from Steve Moran and one from Joe Jordan.

Tottenham's goals came from Mark Falco, two, Glen Hoddle — a rare header — and Chris Hughes, but there was great sympathy for Coventry who fought back through Stuart Pearce and Terry Gibson.

Coventry, however, have several games in hand on their rivals in distress and have a chance of pulling out of trouble and over-

hauling West Ham, beaten 5-1 at West Bromwich Albion Saturday, who have a difficult run-in to the end of the season.

It has been a standing joke in London that as the Christmas decorations go up, West Ham come down, but this season the decline of the 1980 Football Association (F.A.) Cup finalists has been a dramatic one.

Two tremendous long shots by Steve McKenzie and further goals from Steve Hunt, Tony Grealish and Nicky Cross utterly overwhelmed them Saturday and their only reply was through a Ray Stewart penalty.

If they join already-doomed Stoke and, almost certainly, Sunderland in the second division next season, the 'Hammers' will be passed in transit by Birmingham City.

Lewis makes '85 outdoor debut

HOUSTON (R) — Carl Lewis will be seeking his 41st consecutive victory in the long jump on Sunday when he makes his first outdoor appearance of the season in the event at the Houston invitational athletics meet.

A victory would tie Lewis with George Brown of the United States who won 41 consecutive long-jumps between 1950 and 1952.

Lewis, who holds the world indoor record of 28 feet 10 1/4 inches, is heavily favoured to win even though he said he was still bothered by a sore right knee.

Lewis, who won four gold medals at last summer's Olympics, including one in the long jump, to tie Jesse Owens, record, said he injured the knee several weeks ago while "playing around" at his home here.

"It's still a little stiff," he said Friday.

Al Maktoum horses win first, second places in 2,000 Guineas

NEWMARKET, England (R) — Odds on favourite Shaded gave Lester Piggott his 29th English classic success in the 2,000 Guineas Saturday on an off day.

Piggott had only a neck to spare after a persistent challenge by 13-2 second favourite Bairn, ridden by Willie Carson. The 50-1 outsider Supreme Leader, the mount of Philip Robinson, was one and a half lengths away in third.

Shaded was always in the first three, tracking pacemakers Pacific Gold and Northern Chimes. Piggott sent the 5-4 on shot ahead three furlongs out and looked sure to win easily.

But Bairn challenged boldly over the final 300 metres, and it was only narrowly that the mastery of Piggott prevailed.

Piggott said: "I thought I was beaten 300 metres out. This must have been an off day for Shaded, who is better than this."

Walter Swinburn, the horse's regular partner who lost the mount to Piggott because of a 21-day suspension, said: "Shaded certainly could have had an off day, but it's not bad winning the 2,000 Guineas when you are below par."

The winner, now favourite for the Epsom Derby, is owned by Maktoum Al Maktoum and the second belongs to his brother Sheikh Mohammed, Defence Minister of Dubai. On Thursday the Sheikh won the 1,000 Guineas with the horse of another Maktoum brother, Hamdan, second.

It was Piggott's fourth 2,000 Guineas success and his first since Nijinsky, Shaded's sire, in 1970. Trainer Michael Stoute, who won the 1981 Epsom Derby with Shergar, was saddling his first 2,000 Guineas winner.

Stoute, who was fined \$650 for allowing Shaded to break away early from the pre-race parade, said: "It was very worrying in the closing stages. All credit to Shaded. The second horse is probably a very good progressive sort."

Swinburn, one of the first to congratulate the winning owner, was told: "We missed you and you will be back for the Derby."

Shaded goes straight to Epsom in an effort to emulate Nijinsky, the last horse to lift the English Triple Crown, the 2,000 Guineas, Derby and St. Leger.

Most bookmakers make Shaded 3-1 favourite with Bairn sec-

ond best at 5-1, but one firm quoted Bairn at 9-4 favourite with Shaded at 3-1.

Sheikh Mohammed, who hopes to win the French 1,000 Guineas with Irish trained Park Appeal Sunday, said: "Bairn did very well and so did my other runner Royal Harmony. They will both run in the Derby."

Royal Harmony finished fourth so it was only Supreme Leader and trainer Clive Brittain who prevented an unprecedented Arab clean sweep.

Brittain said: "He has been working well with Pebbles" (last year's 1,000 Guineas winner) and I will now train him for the Derby. He must have a hell of a chance."

Bairn's trainer Luca Cumani said: "He ran a marvellous race and he never gives up trying. He should get the Derby trip all right. He is bred to stay and he's very relaxed."

Henry Cecil-trained Lanfranco, winter favourite for the race, and the mount of champion jockey Steve Cauthen, never got in a blow. Cauthen said: "It was all to sharp for mine. He wants a longer distance."

64 contest the Tournament of Champions

NEW YORK (R) — John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl are favoured to reach the final again in the \$615,000 Tournament of Champions this week at the historic West Side Tennis Club stadium in Forest Hills.

McEnroe, ranked number one in the world, was accordingly seeded first in the Grand Prix event, which opens a seven-day run on Monday at the former U.S. Open site. The volatile New Yorker will be seeking his third successive title here.

Lendl, who has won his last four tournaments, drew the second seed. Last year the Czechoslovak lost 6-4, 6-2 to McEnroe in the final after a 6-0, 6-0 triumph over third-ranked Jimmy Connors, who will not be participating here.

Thirty-six of the 64 players will be playing in their first Tournament of Champions. Players qualified by winning a tournament with at least \$10,000 on-site prize money in the past 12 months.

Top prize is \$80,000 in singles and \$27,000 for the doubles winners.

McEnroe, the 1984 Wimbledon and U.S. Open Champion, has won his only two major clay court titles at Forest Hills.

McEnroe, whose only tournament loss this year was to Sweden's Joakim Nystrom in Dallas last month, drew Vince van Paten of the U.S.

Lendl, the 1982 Tournament of Champions winner, will face Christo Steyn of South Africa. Lendl's only loss in 1985 was to Sweden's Stefan Edberg in February.

Aaron Krickstein, the 17-year-old American star, is seeded third and Henrik Sundstrom, who beat McEnroe in Sweden's Davis Cup victory over the U.S. in December, is fourth.

Johan Kriek, the South

African-born player who is now a U.S. citizen, is fifth and Americans Vitas Gerulaitis, Brad Gilbert and David Pate are sixth through eighth.

The other seeds are Americans Terry Moore and Tim Wilkerson, Victor Pecci of Paraguay, Mark Dickson of the U.S., Martin Jaite of Argentina, American Marty Davis, Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland and Horacio de la Pena of Argentina.

Senna, the man to beat at Imola

IMOLA, Italy (R) — No less a figure than three-times drivers' champion Jackie Stewart has joined the fast growing list of admirers of Brazilian Ayrton Senna this season.

The former master of Formula One motor racing, never one to exaggerate, said of Senna's Portuguese Grand Prix win two weeks ago: "Tremendous. He showed incredible maturity for a 25-year-old. To show that type of control, especially emotional control, under those conditions was exceptional."

That was deserved applause for a driver who mastered atrocious conditions in Estoril.

Friday in opening practice for Sunday's San Marino Grand Prix, the track was bone dry. Yet again Senna showed himself as the man to beat, dominating the session in his Lotus while rubbing Ferrari's noses into the dust of their own backyard.

Ferrari's Maranello headquarters are a short drive from Imola and they regard the parkland track as 'home' territory.

Although Italy's Michele Alboreto was second fastest for the team Friday, the session belonged to Senna, who said he expects to improve in Saturday's final battle for grid positions.

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Winner of Group (A,1,2,3): Hailham Mufti - Bill Gwynne. Daihatsu Charmant
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U.S. expels 4 Poles in tit-for-tat ousters

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S.-Polish relations have chilled anew with the United States expelling four Polish diplomats in swift retaliation for the expulsion of two U.S. envoys from Poland.

State Department officials Friday said Polish-American relations had reached perhaps their lowest point since the Solidarity free trade union movement was crushed in December, 1981.

Official U.S. anger was reflected in the unusual two-for-one step of expelling four Polish officials in retaliation for the ouster of two Americans.

First Secretary William Harwood of the U.S. embassy in Warsaw and David Hopper, U.S. consul in Krakow, were Friday given a week to leave Poland after the government said they had taken part in a pro-Solidarity protest in Krakow on May Day.

Within hours, the State Department ordered a first secretary at the Polish embassy in Washington and three officials of the Polish consulate in Chicago to leave the country within one week.

The department said the action was taken in response to the unacceptable treatment of the two U.S. diplomats and "the outrageously false accusations that the Polish government has used as the pretext to expel our officers from Poland."

The department said Harwood and Hopper had been only onlookers at the Krakow demonstration. It said Hopper had been kicked and beaten by Polish police before both diplomats were

taken to a police station and held briefly.

It called Polish claims that the Americans were active among a group of Polish demonstrators "ludicrous."

The United States had signalled a gradual easing of relations last December when it dropped its opposition to Polish membership in the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

But the expulsion of a U.S. military attaché in February again strained relations.

The State Department said Friday: "This incident, like the gross mistreatment of our defence attaché and his wife in February, indicates that the Polish government is either unable or unwilling to require its internal security apparatus to observe the norms of civilised behaviour."

Meanwhile Poland has accused the United States of deliberately seeking confrontation after expelling the two U.S. diplomats.

The action against Harwood and Hopper followed the expulsion of U.S. military attaché, Col. Frederick Meyer, in February after Warsaw said he was caught spying.

Western diplomats said the Polish authorities appeared to be looking for quarrels with the United States, which is only slowly lifting economic sanctions imposed when

Solidarity was suppressed under martial law in 1981.

The official PAP News Agency, which blamed Washington for the freeze, said: "The U.S. bears full responsibility for the shape of relations between the two states."

It alleged that U.S. diplomats "consider trouble spots, join groups of demonstrators, sound out opinions and induce more aggressive forms of such incidents."

Polish authorities said Harwood and Hopper were among a group of 15 demonstrators shouting anti-government slogans and waving Solidarity banners.

U.S. officials said they were watching the demonstration and fully observed diplomatic conventions.

Other Western sources said police tricked them into giving up their diplomatic passports for an identity check so that plain clothes police could step in afterwards to detain them for not carrying their documents.

The row was occurred only days after the United States allowed the Polish Airliner LOT to resume scheduled flights to New York which were suspended under martial law.

Some 6,000 Solidarity demonstrators demanding the release of political prisoners staged a peaceful anti-government march in the heart of Warsaw Friday night despite a huge deployment of police backed by water cannon.

Western correspondents said a number of demonstrators were clubbed as they tried to disperse after the march.



HIGH-LEVEL CONSULTATIONS: U.S. Saturday morning session of a world economic summit in Bonn, West Germany (story on page 1) Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (right) during

Nigeria gives aliens 1 week to leave

LAGOS, Nigeria (AP) — The Nigerian government told 700,000 illegal aliens Friday that they have a week to leave the country and that the borders are open for their departure.

The nation's frontier has been closed for a year during a nationwide crackdown on corruption and currency smuggling.

It was Nigeria's second mass expulsion of aliens — migrant workers drawn by an oil boom or refugees from drought. Two years ago, Nigeria drove out 2 million people in a chaotic, often violent action.

An Interior Ministry announcement said the border would be open until May 10 the deadline for illegal aliens to obtain res-

idence permits or leave. On April 15 Nigeria announced that the expulsion would take place, but had not given the date for it.

The economy has slowed with falling oil prices and the feeling in Nigeria is that the foreigners deprive citizens of jobs. The authorities also blame them for high crime rates in the cities.

The treaty between Nigeria and its neighbours on freedom of movement allows foreigners to remain here only for 90 days.

Interior Ministry vehicles will drive the aliens to the borders, or they will be allowed to buy airline tickets with Nigerian currency, the official Lagos Radio said. The government requires other foreigners to buy tickets in foreign

currency.

About 300,000 of the aliens are migrant workers from Ghana, according to Ghanaian authorities. An additional 100,000 are from Niger and most of the remainder from Chad and Cameroon. Most of the non-Ghanaians crossed the border into Nigeria to escape drought and threatened famine.

The government appeared to be planning carefully to avoid the instances of violence that marked the 1983 expulsions.

Al Haji Said Barde, permanent secretary of the Interior Ministry, met with envoys of 11 West African countries Thursday to explain the plan.

16 South African dissidents released on bail

PIETERMARITBURG, South Africa (R) — Sixteen anti-apartheid campaigners held in jail for months awaiting trial on treason charges were released overnight after winning a long battle for bail.

Eyewitnesses said the last of them left prison early Saturday after delays Friday night caused by security precautions and a last-minute scramble by supporters to raise 170,000 rand (\$5,000) in bail money.

It took five hours for about two dozen people to turn up at the supreme court with enough to pay the bail.

Some brought coins and notes in polythene bags, the eyewitnesses said.

Natal Judge President John Milne, who approved bail under stringent conditions for the 16 Friday, sharply criticised the internal security legislation under which they had been kept in custody.

He said the law which Natal's attorney general had used to stop magistrates considering their bail application should be scrapped.

Milne was able to grant bail after the attorney general agreed with defence lawyers on conditions which the lawyers said later amounted to virtual house arrest in some cases.

Otherwise the 16 could have spent up to two years in jail awaiting trial on the treason charges, which can carry the death penalty in South Africa, the lawyers said. The 16 are due to go on trial here on May 20, accused of belonging to organisations which support what the state describes as the "Revolutionary Alliance."

The state says this alliance has been formed by the Communist Party and the African National Congress (ANC), both outlawed organisations in South Africa.

Some of the defendants were arrested after spending months in the British consulate in Durban evading the police.

U.N. condemns Pretoria. Meanwhile the U.N. Security Council Friday night declared South Africa's action in establishing an interim government in Namibia (South West Africa) null and void and called on Pretoria to rescind its move.

It condemned as unacceptable any unilateral action leading to a settlement of the question of Namibia that did not conform with a 1978 Council-endorsed independence plan for the territory which South Africa administers in defiance of a U.N. resolution.

A statement issued after protracted close-door consultations said: "Members of the Security Council have learned with indignation and grave concern of the decision taken in Pretoria to establish a so-called interim government in illegally occupied Namibia."

But Mr. Cardozo said after his resignation Panama viewed the embargo as counterproductive.

Panama is the only Contadora member to not officially comment on the embargo. Panama Foreign Ministry sources said a statement was planned Friday, but it was shelved by the sudden cabinet resignation, including Foreign Minister Fernando Cardozo.

But Mr. Cardozo said after his resignation Panama viewed the embargo as counterproductive.

Animal psychology ends shuttle monkey's fast

CAPE CANAVERAL (R) — A 56-year-old astronaut has used a bit of animal psychology to persuade a space-sick monkey aboard the U.S. space shuttle to munch on a banana and abandon a two-day fast.

"I think our feeding crisis is over," physician-astronaut William Thornton said Friday. "I wouldn't have believed the effect of a caring human hand on an animal."

Dr. Thornton, the oldest person to travel in space and caretaker of the two monkeys and 24 rats aboard the Spacelab module, said he had spoken gently to the ailing monkey and then restored to hand feeding.

After gobbling down a banana slice, the one kilogramme squirrel monkey went into a feeding frenzy and snatched up within 10 minutes about 40 banana-flavoured pellets that comprise his space diet.

The animals are also testing out a \$7 million mini-zoo of cages that are expected to become permanent fixtures aboard Spacelab, a seven-metre-long module anchored in the shuttle's cargo bay. Those cages, however, have

been a source of enormous headaches for the shuttle's seven-man crew on a week-long mission scheduled to end on Monday.

For three days a cloud of crumbly rat food and animal faeces leaked from the cages and swirled through the cabin of the European-built Spacelab. Astronauts wore surgical masks and snoods to avoid contamination.

"How many years did we tell them that these cages wouldn't work?" Mission Commander Robert Overmyer grumbled.

Only late Friday night did astronauts finally get the floating mess under control, using a vacuum cleaner to suck up the foul-smelling debris.

Space agency officials blamed the problem on faulty waste-disposal systems in the cages and promised to redesign the devices before the next mini-zoo flight later this year.

West undecided over Gorbachev outlook

BONN (R) — Western leaders have agreed there are both opportunities and hazards in dealing with new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, officials said Saturday.

Since the seven-nation Bonn summit began on Thursday, government leaders and their foreign ministers have discussed what diplomats described as the "unknown quality" of the Kremlin chief, who at 54 is relatively young in Soviet terms.

But as happened at several lower-level evaluation sessions in the NATO alliance, they reached no firm conclusions on how to deal with the first Soviet Communist Party leader born after the 1917 Russian Revolution, the officials said.

"We still don't know. He could mean a change in Soviet style, if not in substance," a senior NATO official said. "But it could also mean a lot of trouble for us. He is smarter, better educated, maybe more of a challenge."

This week's summit, held primarily to discuss the world economy, gave President Reagan and the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan their first opportunity to sit down together to assess Mr. Gorbachev's first two months as general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

Of the seven summiteers, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher knows Mr. Gorbachev best, as a result of talks when he spent a highly publicised week visiting Britain in December.

The visit spawned stories of him as a vigorous new-type leader able to hold his own in debate without being prompted, unlike his three

Leaders enjoy lighter moments outside formal talks

BONN, West Germany (AP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher spoke of the problems of maintaining British major houses, U.S. President Ronald Reagan called out his lunch plans to reporters and Italian Premier Bettino Craxi almost missed the "family photo" of summit leaders. These were some of the informal moments outside the official meetings of the three-day economics summit. "Lunch for one hour," Reagan yelled out to a herd of nearly 200 journalists after the leaders of the seven nations had posed for a picture on the rain-soaked grounds of the chancellor's official reception building. Among them was Italian Premier Bettino Craxi, who found himself three metres behind the other national leaders and their foreign ministers as they huddled together for the traditional picture. Mr. Craxi rushed up and found a spot on the outside corner, after photographers had already begun firing away. Mrs. Thatcher noted that in Britain many large manor houses and castles must have outside support to maintain them.

Police foil gold, jewels smuggling

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian police has said they had foiled an attempt to smuggle \$2.4 million worth of jewels into the country. The jewels were found on Egyptian passenger coming from Tokyo and were confiscated, the police said. Police also said airport officials seized gold worth \$120,000 found on a Sudanese passenger as he arrived Friday from Khartoum.

U.S. to pay for study of sex magazine

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Justice Department has approved a \$794,371 study to determine if Playboy, Penthouse and Hustler magazines contribute to juvenile delinquency and sexual exploitation of children, agency officials have said. The research project involves reviewing all 660 issues of the three, sexually explicit, monthly magazines published in 1984, they said. The project initially was designed in 1983 to cover non-sexual publications, but drew criticism from members of Congress as a waste of taxpayer money and academic experts who questioned its scholarly value. The study proposed to analyse pictures and cartoons portraying children or adult women depicted as girls.

Nancy Reagan receives drug award

ROME (AP) — Her voice cracking, U.S. first lady Nancy Reagan accepted an award from a drug treatment centre spearheaded by Pope John Paul II. Clearly moved by the occasion, Mrs. Reagan told the several hundred people including ex-addicts and 70 youths currently undergoing treatment: "I don't want to lose you to drugs, not even one of you."

The "Project — Man" Award was presented by the Italian Solidarity Centre, a drug treatment and rehabilitation centre in a villa donated by the Pope in Castel Gandolfo, a mountain resort south of Rome. Mario Picchi, who founded the centre, said the award was one way the young residents of the centre could say, "thank you for your unfailing commitment to promoting an extensive programme of prevention and rehabilitation throughout the world."

Indira Gandhi left \$180,000 in will

NEW DELHI (R) — Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister assassinated last October, left \$180,000 in property, shares and money in her will and bequeathed it to her three grandchildren, a newspaper reported. In a front-page article, the Statesman said Mrs. Gandhi owned agricultural land and a farmhouse worth 1.2 million rupees (\$100,000) and shares, bank accounts and other movable property worth 940,000 rupees (\$80,000). The paper said Mrs. Gandhi left nothing to her son Rajiv, the present prime minister, to his wife Sonia or to Maneka, the widow of her other son Sanjay who died in an air crash in 1980. The will left everything to Priyanka and Rahul, the children of Rajiv and Sonia, and to Varun, Maneka's son. The paper quoted the will, written in May 1981, as saying the family's wealth had declined since India's independence in 1947.

Britain's Alliance claims holding balance of power

LONDON (R) — Britain's Liberal and Social Democratic Alliance, which made substantial gains in Thursday's local council elections in England and Wales, says it can win the next general election or at least hold the balance of power.

"The political map of Britain has changed. We are now a major contender for government," Liberal Leader David Steel said after the announcement of the results Friday.

"All three parties are now running level and the next general election is wide open," he added in a statement.

The Alliance, formed in 1981, emerged from the elections holding the balance of power in over half of the 47 councils in the mainly rural shire counties of England and Wales.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives lost overall control of nine councils in the shires, their traditional political base-

land. The opposition Labour Party lost overall control of five councils.

But both the Conservatives and the Labour Party said the Alliance could not translate its advances into parliamentary seats in a general election, which Mrs. Thatcher must call by 1988.

Thursday's poll dashed Conservative hopes of regaining ground lost to Labour in council elections in 1981, their worst showing for more than 20 years.

But Mrs. Thatcher, in Bonn for the Western Economic Summit, said through her aides that she was not unduly concerned.

Party Chairman John Gummer meanwhile, blamed the results on a slump in popularity suffered by any government in mid-term. "I do not think it will be played forward when it comes to a general election," he added.

Labour, for its part, was in a buoyant mood.

Gandhi: We have matched Pakistani arms buildup

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has said that India had fully matched what it called the U.S.-supported arms buildup by its neighbour and traditional enemy, Pakistan.

Mr. Gandhi told parliament that India would not allow its security to be threatened by what he called Pakistan's "feverish arms buildup" and reported efforts to develop nuclear weapons.

In a reference to the United States, the prime minister said major powers had provided military and economic aid to Pakistan without linking it to Islamabad's nuclear programme. He said this was a concession not granted to other countries.

"We take it as their direct help to Pakistan's nuclear programme," Mr. Gandhi told the Rajya Sabha, the Upper House.

Lawmakers broke into applause when Mr. Gandhi said that Pakistan's acquisition of sophisticated military equipment had been "fully matched by us."

Pakistan is the recipient of a six-year, \$3.2 billion military and economic aid package from the United States. Washington is supplying Pakistan with 40 F-16 combat planes, Harpoon naval missiles, Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, and other advanced equipment.

India has relied on the Soviet Union for most of its arms supplies, including the latest MIG jet fighters.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since 1947 and remain tense neighbours.

Reaffirming India's desire to normalise relations with Islamabad, Mr. Gandhi said he found Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq "forthcoming and positive" during their two meetings.

However, he complained that

Gen. Zia later made statements in an interview with a Canadian newspaper that were "totally contrary to what he had told me."

Mr. Gandhi blamed the strained relations on Pakistan's "inconsistency" and failure to reciprocate India's moves to improve trade and cultural ties.

The prime minister said his visit to Moscow later this month would further strengthen India's "time-tested friendship" with the Soviet Union.

He said his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington next month would "help establish better understanding and relationship between the two countries."

Mr. Gandhi, chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, criticised the U.S. government for imposing an embargo against Nicaragua while refusing to apply similar sanctions against South Africa.

He expressed concern at the buildup of naval forces in the Indian Ocean and "continued militarisation" of the United States Diego Garcia Base.

Mr. Gandhi also referred to Britain's decision to cut development aid to India in retaliation for New Delhi's refusal to buy specially-designed Westland helicopters.

"It is not going to affect our age-old friendship," he said.

Earlier, Khurshid Alam Khan, India's minister of state for external affairs, told parliament that Sri Lanka should withdraw its troops from the strife-torn northern areas and replace them with regular police units.

He called for better treatment of Sri Lanka's minority Tamils, who claim discrimination by the Sinhalese-dominated government. Tamil guerrillas are fighting for a separate state in the northern and eastern regions.

20 Tamil rebels, 3 sailors die in naval base attack

COLOMBO (R) — At least 20 separatist guerrillas and three sailors were killed when guerrillas attacked a naval base in Sri Lanka's northern Jaffna peninsula Friday night, officials sources said.

They said four sailors and several guerrillas were seriously wounded in the gunbattle which raged for several hours after guerrillas attacked the base at Karainagar 19 kilometres from the northern province capital Jaffna.

Jaffna residents said four wounded guerrillas were brought to the hospital there by the security authorities this morning.

They said one guerrilla died in the hospital but the other three were taken away by guerrillas who commandeered an ambulance after threatening hospital staff at gun-point.

Guerrillas are waging a hit-and-run war to set up an independent state for the island's minority Tamil community in northern and eastern provinces.

They have attacked army camps and police stations in the northern areas with modern weapons and

blown up military convoys with landmines.

Jaffna residents said the guerrillas set off explosions near three army camps in the area before attacking the Karainagar Base apparently to prevent the army from going to the aid of the sailors.

Sources there also said guerrillas set off three explosions on the road in the Jaffna Bazaar area Saturday morning but there were no casualties nor damage.

Shops were shut and people kept off the streets in Jaffna after the explosions, they said.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said Friday night the government was investigating reports that 116 bodies had been found in a jungle grave near Muttur in eastern province.

He said the inquiries had not provided proof of any killing in the area but the search would be continued.

He said the original report made to the Muttur Police Station might have been a hoax or an attempt by guerrillas to discredit the security forces.

China marks anniversary of mass student uprising

PEKING (AP) — With editorials extolling selfless toil and awards for "shock worker" youth brigades, China celebrated the 66th anniversary Saturday of the May 4th Movement, a mass student uprising that presaged the rise of the Communist Party.

Regarded as a turning point in Chinese history, the movement gave rise to young activists such as Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, who would later lead the revolution that brought the Communists to power in 1949.

The commemoration was orchestrated by party leaders and reflected their desire to instill Communist ideas and discipline in a young generation impatient for affluence.

The anniversary was five days after the collapse of a Peking protest by hundreds of "rusted youths" from impoverished Shanxi province, demanding permission to resettle in the capital where life is more comfortable. Peking officials called the protesters selfish and ordered them back to the countryside.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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A BIT OF CARE

Both vulnerable, North deals. NORTH ♠ A K 7 ♥ 3 ♦ A K 6 5 2 ♣ A 8 5 4

WEST ♠ J 8 ♥ 6 ♦ K Q 9 8 3 ♣ K Q J 3 2 EAST ♠ Q 10 5 2 ♥ J 10 8 7 ♦ 10 4 ♣ 10 9 6

SOUTH ♠ 9 6 4 3 ♥ A K Q 5 4 2 ♦ 7 ♣ 7

The bidding: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass 5 ♠ Pass 5 NT Pass 6 ♠ Pass 6 ♥ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠. Beware of contracts that look too easy. Who knows what dangers lie in store in the way of bad breaks?

The interesting point in this auction is North's bid of five no trump. That was intended not so much to find out about how many kings South had, but to confirm all the aces in case South had the values to go to a grand slam.

Against six hearts West led the king of clubs. It looked all too easy. Declarer won the ace of clubs and cashed the ace-king of trumps, and got the bad news that he had a trump loser, and possibly one in spades. Now he tried to set up a long diamond on the board to take care of a spade, but the 5-2 break ended that. No matter how he wriggled, at the end he had to concede a spade trick and a trump for down one.

It would have cost declarer nothing to ruff a club at trick two. Now when declarer learns of the 4-1 trump break, he has enough entries to overcome the unlucky distribution by scoring all his low trumps with ruffs. After the second round of trumps, declarer continues by cashing the ace-king of diamonds, shuffling a spade from hand, and ruffing a diamond.

The 5-2 diamond split is disconcerting, but not fatal. Declarer crosses to a high spade and ruffs a club, then gets back to dummy with the remaining high spade to lead another minor-suit card. If East ruffs any of the minor-suit leads from the table, declarer simply discards his spade loser. If East does not ruff, declarer scores all his low trumps, and the defenders' trump and spade trick crash together at trick 13.